The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5818. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Sappho Again the Victor in the Yacht Races.

A Protest Against the Decision Anticipated.

Another Fight with Indians in Wyoming Territory.

One Lieutenant and Five of the Savages Killed.

Destructive Fires in Various Localities.

EUROPE.

The International Yacht Race—America Again Victorious—Withdrawal of the Cambria.

LONDON, May 15.—The second of the three races between the yachts *Sappho* and *Cambria* was won yesterday by the former, owing to the virtual backing out of the *Cambria*. The following is taken from an English account of the affair: The *Cambria*, with her new bowsprit lengthened two and a half feet to accommodate a larger working jib, proceeded outside Nab Light shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday morning in tow of the *Vectis*. The *Sappho* had already arrived there, towed by the *Jem*. The wind was blowing off shore, W. S. W., with considerable sea, though less than was anticipated. The *Cambria* signaled to the umpires her preference for a triangular course, but they refused to grant it. The *Cambria* then accepted a proposal to sail sixty miles to the windward, the course to be around the Cherbourg breakwater by the western entrance. Mr. ASHBURY won the toss, and took the weather station, and everything was ready for the start. The warning gun was fired at 7:20, A. M. Presently the *Cambria* signalled: "This is not a dead beat to windward," and the answer was returned, "This is the best the Umpires can do, being only half a point off the wind." The *Cambria* then flung out the signal, "Dead beat, or no race." She was ordered to take her station, but refused. At 7¾ A. M., Dunnose bearing west-north-west, eight miles off, while the *Cambria* was lying dead, the American yacht swept by under full headway. The starting gun was fired, but Mr. ASHBURY'S yacht remained motionless. The *Sappho* stood to the windward, with a steamer following and signaling the course as before. Loud cheers were given on board the American yacht as she bore away to claim the prize, accompanied by the *Dauntless*. The *Cambria* at last commenced to move, and followed a short distance; then tacking, she returned to Cowes. The *Dauntless* soon after arrived at Cowes. There was a splendid breeze. The *Sappho* behaved superbly, shipping little water. A protest against giving the prize to the *Sappho* is expected.

The French Corps Legislatif—The Ministry—The Ecumenical Council—The Students' Revolt in Florence.

PARIS, May 15.—The Corps Legislatif will reassemble next Tuesday. Nothing has been decided in regard to the construction of the new Cabinet....M. BANCEL, the well-known Radical Deputy, is very ill, and his life is despaired of ....It is reported that M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE had accepted office in the new Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction. The appointment is well received, as M. LABOULAYE is very popular in Paris.

ROME, May 14, via PARIS, May 15.—In the Ecumenical Council yesterday the discussion of the Lesser Catechism was closed. The debate on the primacy and infallibility of the Pope commences today. The Ultramontane party have great confidence in the result, and believe all will be finished within a month. About 100 members have given formal notice that they will oppose, more or less radically, the proposed definition of infallibility.

LONDON, May 15.—The Annual Press Fund Dinner was given last night. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, M. P., presided, and Lord HOUGHTON was the orator of the occasion.

FLORENCE, May 15.—The University of Naples has been closed, owing to the disorderly conduct of the students.

CUBA.

Captured Cannon—Ladies Sentenced to Imprisonment—Additional Surrenders.

HAVANA, May 15.—The cannon recently captured in the Middle Department have arrived in Havana, and were today taken through the streets in triumph....A number of ladies in Trinidad were recently sentenced to imprisonment, but through the intercession of the American Consul at Trinidad, the Captain-General has commuted their punishment to exile....The insurgent leader MANUEL CARIDAD, with one cannon and forty men, all armed, voluntarily surrendered at Camarones. CARIDAD and some of his men tendered their services to the Government, and were permitted to assist the troops in their search for other insurgents. In consequence of this surrender, 200 persons have presented themselves for pardon to the authorities in the Trinidad jurisdiction.

CANADA.

Detachment of Troops En Route.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, May 15.—The steamer *Chicora* left here last night with 100 troops and a full cargo of Government stores for the Red River expedition. She also takes a number of horses to cart stores across the portage at Sault Ste. Marie, at which point she will be due about Monday noon.

The Ladore, Kansas, Outrage—Names of the Ruffians.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, May 15.—Further particulars of the affair at Ladore last Tuesday night have been recived. The names of the five men were WM. RYAN, Stephenson County, Ill.; PATRICK STARR, Essex County, N. Y.; PATSY RILEY, Staunton, Mass.; RICHARD PELBIN, St. Louis; ALEX. MATTHEWS, Canada. The man now in jail is named PATRICK KELLY, and the one shot by his companions ROBERT WRIGHT.

Base-Ball—The Lone Stars and Southerns.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—The third and deciding game of the series for the championship of the State between the Lone Stars and Southerns of this city, was won by the Southerns—25 to 20. The day was clear, and between 3,000 and 4,000 persons witnessed the contest. The following is the score by innings:

Lone Stars...........	3	1	1	0	2	6	3	0	4	—20
Southerns............	5	1	9	2	0	0	4	0	4	—25

Sunday in Cincinnati—Annexation of Suburbs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—The recent order of the Chief of Police closing the front doors of liquor-shops on the Sabbath, and also cigar-stands and confectionery shops, went into operation today. It was not rigidly enforced, and in some cases was openly disregarded. From present appearances but little good will arise from this action of the authorities....To-morrow some of the most prominent suburbs vote on annexation. Among them are Clifton, Avondale and Woodburn.

THE INDIANS.

A Battle with Savages in Wyoming—Five Indians and One Lieutenant Killed—Murder and Abduction by Indians in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—A communication was received in this city yesterday, from Brevet Major JORDAN, of Company D, Second United States Cavalry, commanding at Atlantic Gulch, near Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory, stating that on the morning of the 4th inst. some of his men discovered parties of Indians, with stolen stock, prowling around the post. Taking a detachment of men, the commanding officer started for the Indians, when a fight ensued, during which two Indians were killed and several wounded, with no loss to the soldiers; and all the stolen stock was recovered. The Indians beat a retreat and were hotly pursued by the troops; and a running fight was kept up pretty much all day. Five more Indians were slain and a large number wounded. The victory on the part of the soldiers was complete. Lieut. STANDBAGH was killed and Sergt. BROWN seriously wounded. ....A war party of the Ogallalahs, dressed in clothing furnished by the Government, called at the cabin of a settler living on the Nebraska River, 120 miles north of Sioux City, Iowa, and, while shaking hands with the man's wife, shot her, then killed her little son, and took her daughter, aged thirteen years, a prisoner. The husband escaped. The excitement in that region is very great, and it is feared it will be depopulated. Loud calls are made for SHERIDAN and BAKER.

Progress of Education at Tulalip—Indians Taught to Work.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Lieut. GEO. D. HILL, through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, in which the writer says, under date of Tulalip, April 5, that the average attendance of the school under his charge may be fairly stated at 49—26 males and 23 females, the latter under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. They receive a thorough course of instruction in all things pertaining to house-keeping, and the progress they are making reflects much credit upon themselves and the Sisters who supervise them, and are quite reformed in their habits of cleanliness and industry. In the manual labor department they are also progressing, though the clearing of land is extremely laborious for children of their age. It is surprising the amount of work they perform, and the good-will with which they go at it is very encouraging. In closing his report, he says that some of his old pupils who have married since they left the school, and have always conducted themselves properly, and by their industry endeavor to support themselves and families, are, in his opinion, the only Indians from whom any good may be expected, and that if there were some appropriation made for them, it would tend to secure the solid success of the future generation among the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—DAVID P. DUDLEY, formerly of Lexington, Ky., was killed by the Indians, yesterday, eighty miles from Kit Carson, Colorado. His remains will be brought here.

DECORATION DAY.

The Ceremonies at Washington—A Chorus of Five Hundred Rehearsing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Great preparations are making here for Decoration Day, the 30th inst., when the many thousand soldiers' graves around the city will be decorated with flowers. The principal ceremonies will take place at Arlington, and will be under the charge of the Potomac Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. A grand chorus of 500 members is now rehearsing for the occasion. The Departments will be closed, Congress will adjourn, and business to a large extent will be suspended.

A Circular from the Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Quartermaster-General MEIGS has addressed a note to Dr. WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, inclosing, for his information, a copy of the following circular letter forwarded to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in charge of National Cemeteries:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1870.

SIR: The 30th day of this month having been set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased soldiers, you are respectfully directed to cause all work on the national cemeteries under your direction to be suspended on that day, excepting such as is necessary to assist in the preparations for the occasion. You will direct the Superintendents or others in charge of the cemeteries to admit all organized processions or parties visiting them for the purposes indicated, and to extend to them necessary facilities so far as is in their power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Steam-boat Burned in Wisconsin—Two Lives Lost—Losses in Wheeling, Va.—Stores Burned in Chicago—A Block Destroyed in New-Orleans—Other Fires.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 15.—Early this morning a barrel of kerosene oil was leaking on board the steamer *War Eagle*, and a man tried to stop the leakage when a boy passed along with a lantern. As he got opposite the kerosene, the bottom of his lantern fell and set fire to the kerosene, and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway depot and elevator buildings, which were also consumed. In consequence of a report that there were eight barrels of powder in the hold of the ship, it was impossible to get the men to work to extinguish the fire. The boat was full of passengers, who made their escape from the hurricane deck by jumping into the river. As far as learned only two persons were drowned—a negro employed on the boat and a lad of Lacrosse, name not reported. Everything on the boat was lost and all the freight in the depot consumed. Not a single thing was saved. The damage is very heavy, but cannot be estimated at present.

WHEELING, West Va., May 15.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stable attached to REID'S grocery and liquor store. The flames spread rapidly to the warehouse and residence adjoining, which were soon completely enveloped. Before the fire could be got under control the entire contents of the residence and liquor-store were destroyed. The flames had communicated to COLLINS' brass foundry and WILTON'S plumber-shop, both of which were burned to the ground and their contents entirely lost. Owing to some defect in the water-pipes, but one engine could be made serviceable, which will account for the almost entire loss. REID'S stock of merchandise and liquors was partially insured. The brass foundry and plumbing-shop were uninsured. JOHN REID, Jr.'s, loss on stock is about $8,000; insured for $6,000. COLLINS & SONS and LUKE WILTON'S loss has not been ascertained; no insurance.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—The square bounded by Stanfield, Crape, Love and Marigny streets was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $30,000. Insurance small, and in home companies.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A fire in Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Canal-street destroyed property to the amount of $75,000, $50,000 of which is sustained by N. L. HALE & BROS., furniture manufacturers. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 15.—The stable of BUDD DOBLE, the well-known horse-trainer and sporting man, in Rittenhouse-square, was burned to-night. The large and valued stock of horses was rescued.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Tragedy in Greece—Official, Public and Press Sentiment in Relation to the Calamity—Parliamentary Transactions—Condition of Ireland—Conventual Inspection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The grief and indignation felt in England at the murders by the Greek brigands are very strong and deep. Two noble houses, and many families allied to each, are in mourning. And all the fault of those "miserable, treacherous and detestable Greeks!" England a little while ago spent nine millions sterling to rescue a few obscure prisoners in Abyssinia. England made Greece—gave her independence, fought her ally the Turk for her, lent her no end of money, with small prospect of repayment, made her a present of the Ionian Islands, and crowned her benefits by giving her a King—and this is what she gets in return: An inefficient Government, brigandage at the gates of Athens, and now treachery and falsehood, ending in the murder of Englishmen of the highest rank and consideration. And there seems to be no doubt that the Greek Government has behaved very badly. First, it sympathized with the Cretan insurrection, in the hope that the independence of the island would be followed by its annexation. It allowed steamers to carry supplies, arms and reinforcements to the insurgents. It is said that besides the patriotic and interested Greeks who volunteered to help the Cretans, the Greek prisons were emptied of some hundreds of ruffians, who were transported to Crete to carry on a guerrilla warfare in their own fashion of murder and rapine. When the insurrection had been quelled seven hundred of these ruffians were carried back to Greece, and, instead of being returned to their prisons, or hanged outright, as they richly deserved to be, were set ashore with arms in their hands, to supply their own country with brigands. Of course they have taken possession of the country, and robbed and murdered at their sweet will within a few miles of the capital. When they made a haul of English Lords and diplomatists, the other day, they demanded at first $250,000 ransom and to be let alone. They released the ladies of the party, and sent Lord MUNCASTER to negotiate. They fell in their demands to $125,000 and a free pardon. The English and Italian Governments made no difficulty about the money, and the British Minister even proposed to provide an English man-of-war to take them and their plunder to any place where they might choose to enjoy it, London or Paris, for example. But the Greek Government hesitated to give them a free pardon. Such a compounding of felony is forbidden in the Greek Constitution. Lord CLARENDON thought a Government that had violated its Constitution whenever it found it convenient to do so, need not be so scrupulous, and the Greek Government solemnly engaged not to interfere in the matter at least, but let the brigands get their ransom without molestation. But Greeks are fickle. Mr. ERSKINE, the English Minister, said that as this brigandage existed by the negligence of the Greek Government, it would have to repay the money. This was a diplomatic blunder. Mr. ERSKINE should not have hinted at such a thing until the prisoners were safe. The Greeks thought they could do better, and treacherously sent a force of infantry and cavalry to surround the brigands, who did just what they had threatened to do—murdered their prisoners in cold blood; allowing them to write to their friends and make their wills. Mr. VYNER, for example, directed that his body should be embalmed and sent home to England. The *Times*, at the first receipt of the news, which was kept back by the English Government until it came from Constantinople, made a very curious blunder for a journal which so generally goes with public opinion. It declared that the Greek Government was not to blame in the matter, and that the English Government would have acted in the same way under similar circumstances. If, for example, a band of Fenians in the west of Ireland captured a party of French or American tourists and held them to ransom, the English Government could not compromise itself by entering into any agreement for their pardon. At any cost they must be attacked, defeated, taken prisoners, and dealt with as the law directs. It is needless to say that in twenty-four hours thunder was heard in another quarter, and ever since, the *Times* has thundered against the Greeks all the harder for this momentary *faux pas*. The more excited of the journals are for sending an expedition to Greece at once, supplanting the present Government, sending King GEORGE back to Denmark, and either governing Greece as a British dependency, or giving it back to Turkey, which would govern it much better than it has so far governed itself. It is hard to say what may be done. The Greek Minister of War, who was directly responsible for the murderous military expedition, has resigned; but that will not satisfy England. It is hard to say what will satisfy her in such deplorable and aggravating circumstances.

The British Minister at Athens certainly had no scruple about dealing with the brigands. He wrote to them:

"There will be no difficulty as to the payment of the money, but you must not insist on an amnesty, which Government have not the power to grant. Persons will be sent to treat with you, and in the meantime both the King and the President of the Council have assured the English Minister that you shall not be molested. Make your prisoners as comfortable as you can. You can even put them under cover in some rural habitation without any fear."

Lord CLARENDON went further. In a telegram to Mr. ERSKINE, he says:

"I instructed you to point out in the clearest terms to the Greek Government the indignation that would be felt in this country if the lives of the prisoners were endangered by a refusal to grant the required amnesty."

The Earl of CARNARVON naturally feels very strongly the death of his cousin, Mr. HERBERT, and has written to the *Times* the following very clear résumé of the facts of the case:

"1. The expedition to Marathon was undertaken with the full knowledge and consent of the Greek Government, under the formal protection of an escort, and even as there is reason to believe, with the assurance that such protection was unnecessary. 2. The capture of the whole party occurred within a very few miles of Athens, and when it had so taken place the means of ransom to the last farthing were immediately forthcoming without reference to the Greek Government. 3. The Greek Government were distinctly warned that any employment of force against the brigands would be followed by the massacre of the prisoners, and they gave a solemn promise, which was communicated to the brigands, that they should not be molested. 4. False to this promise, the Greek Government did send, or allowed to be sent, troops who surrounded the brigands, and thus deliberately provoked the massacre. 5. We know that the amnesty was a vital point with the brigands, and would have saved the prisoners. The Greek Government refused this on apparently frivolous grounds; but, assuming that their objection to it was reasonable, it was at least a matter for further consideration. By attacking the brigands the Greek Government destroyed all chance of success, and are thus now wholly and solely accountable to the English people."

Mr. ASHLEY, the youngest son of Lord SHAFTESBURY, had a very narrow escape. He had intended to join the party, but was obliged to take a steamer for England. Mr. VYNER was a victim to his kindness and gallantry. The captives chose one of their number by lot to go to Athens and negotiate the ransom. The lot fell upon Mr. VYNER, but he made Lord MUNCASTER go in his stead, that Lady MUNCASTER, who had already been released, might not suffer from the anguish of suspense. Mr. MORRIS, who paid so heavily a year or two since to the Italian brigands, writes to say that the circumstances of his case were almost identical with those of this one, but that the Italian Government has done nothing for him, and his own refused to back his claim against it. But Mr. MORRIS was not a Secretary of Legation, nor had he an Earl, that I am aware of, among his most distant relations.

PARLIAMENTARY TRANSACTIONS.

The complaints in the Liberal organs of the slow way Parliament is working, and their apprehensions of the defeat or postponement of several of the most important Government bills are quite pathetic. The *News* quotes Mr. DISRAELI on human existence—"Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggle, old age a regret." Parliament blunders till the Easter recess; then comes a struggle, which lasts till Whitsuntide; then the regrets over defeated or abandoned measures—the multitude of little bills lost in the annual "massacre of the innocents." Parliament is so large as to be unwieldy; so undisciplined as to be unmanageable; so independent and irresponsible, as to seek its own satisfactions, rather than carry out the wishes of the people. As a machine it is unwieldy, awkward, and liable to many accidents and failures. One cannot help thinking that twenty or thirty men could be selected, who could do the work of the Empire a great deal better. The hereditary law-makers do very little. They have been almost entirely superseded by the so-called popular branch. Their Lordships meet at 5 o'clock P. M.—twenty of them perhaps, and adjourn before 6. They are waiting for the Commons to send them something for the formality of their consent, which might in most cases be dispensed with. Their chief use seems to be to throw out bills which the Commons are obliged to pass, but are not sorry to see defeated, such as the bill to legalize marrying a deceased wife's sister, which has again passed the House. As to the Commons we shall know in a few days whether Mr. GLADSTONE will be able to restore party discipline or whether, overweighted with his work, and deprived of the aid of Mr. BRIGHT, he will break down altogether. The *Daily News* says:

"If the mistaken tactics of some well-meaning men, and the factious aims of some disappointed and angry exiles from office, be persisted in after Easter as obstinately as before it, the session may prove legislatively barren and worse than barren. The failure to pass a good land bill for Ireland would be an imperial calamity and something more. The mischievous effects of such a breakdown would be felt not only in Ireland and in the United Kingdom, but in our colonies and in the United States."

There was a paragraph in the papers a few days ago headed "Death through over-exertion in the House of Lords." I looked anxiously to see which of my noble friends had succumbed to his arduous duties, but it turned out to be an account of an inquest on SARAH ANN FIELD, a widow of seventy, struck down with apoplexy after a hard day's work cleaning the House after the sweeps. With a more equitable division of labor this poor woman might have held her office of char-woman to the House as long as some of their long-lived lordships.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Ireland seems pretty quiet under the Coercion act, but there are seizures of arms and rumors of Fenian movements in England that occasion some apprehension. The office of the *Times*, as well as that of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is reported to be threatened, and guarded by detectives. American Fenians are reported as resorting to certain public houses in the Metropolis, which are watched by the Police, and the names of suspected persons are taken down at lodging-houses. As a rule, England is opposed to large standing armies in time of peace, but a force of 95,000 regular troops, added to militia, volunteers and a very large Police force, which in Ireland is more than half military, is now considered necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom. The London Fenians, or those gathered in the metropolis as the safest place since the passage of the Coercion act, are believed to have collected considerable quantities of arms and ammunition, and now all goods' trains coming into London are inspected in search of similar supplies.

The sudden death of Mr. G. H. MOORE, one of the most able and eloquent of the Irish members of Parliament, is a heavy blow to the National Party. All they could do under such a fatality was to make the most of his funeral. He was buried in the family mausolum, near Moore Hall, County Mayo, last Saturday. A solemn requiem High Mass was chanted, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. LAVELLE, who said:

"I know it is as a fact, I pledge my honor as a gentleman, and my character as a clergyman, to its truth, that GEORGE HENRY MOORE had made up his mind never to serve his country except in opposition until her laws came to be made in College-green—never to accept any position, no matter how tempting or honorable, until Ireland made her own laws for her own honor and benefit at home."

And Mr. BUTT, pronouncing his eulogy at a great meeting in Dublin, said:

"One of Mr. MOORE's latest acts in Parliament was to protest against the Coercion bill. He had placed upon the paper of the House of Commons a very remarkable notice to inquire into the effects of the Union upon the Irish nation. For six and thirty years that question had not been agitated within the walls of Parliament. But this motion was something very different from the revival of an old agitation. All thoughtful men feel and know that the cause of Irish nationality is entering on a new phase. New influences are silently moving. New elements are moving, which, before many months, will produce results many. By the notice which he has given, he intended to elicit, to mold and to guide the new sentiments and thoughts which are pervading Irish opinion."

A curious statement was made the other day at a public meeting in Ireland respecting the sources of English Liberal opinion in regard to that country. The speaker said:

"The correspondents of three of the leading Liberal English papers were concerned with Conservative newspapers in Dublin. The correspondent of the *Times* was the editor of the *Daily Express*; the correspondent of the *Telegraph*, the editor of the *Daily Mail*, and the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the editor of *Saunders' News Letter*, the mildest of the lot."

But it is not improbable that the correspondent of the *Standard*, the London Conservative organ, is the editor of one of the most advanced Liberal papers in Ireland. It is a way they have.

CONVENTUAL INSPECTION.

The protest against Mr. NEWDEGATE'S convent inspection is urged with a passionate indignation both in England and Ireland. These convents, it is urged, are as much private establishments as any family, and have the same rights. They are simply voluntary associations of men and women who live, and pray, and work together. There is scarcely a Roman Catholic family in this country which has not some relative in a convent, and it therefore becomes a personal matter. In Ireland it is political as well as personal. The Cork Town Council has resolved to petition against the inquiry. Councillor DALY, as one having relatives in convents, declared that:

"It should be resisted by all means, if constitutional action failed. He was dissatisfied with the whole course of English legislation, and believed that if this measure were added to coercion bills, the time would come when, forgetful of everything, the Irish should make a determined stand for their own protection. Alderman DWYER said there would be no alternative but to seek for repeal if such a motion were passed; and the Mayor said the inspection would have to be enforced at the point of the bayonet in Cork. As its Magistrate he would have the City of Cork rise in rebellion against the inspection. Mr. ROCHE, as a Liberal Protestant, said his party would be found among the strongest opponents of the motion."

In point of fact, the measure does not apply to Ireland—but Cork can resist it all the same.

MONADNOCK.

The Mercantile Library Election To Morrow.

The supporters of the regular nominations for Directors of the Mercantile Library, to be voted for to-morrow, have published a card in which they call attention to the absurdity of the statement that "the last annual meeting was packed." The meeting, they state, was largely advertised in the daily papers. Large posters were placarded in the library and reading-room, and every effort made to give the meeting the greatest possible publicity. The meetings of the Library are and always have been entirely open, every member has free access and an equal vote. With regard to opening the library on Sundays, they say that that is a matter over which the officers have no control. It rests with the trustees of the Clinton Hall Association. The financial report for the year just closed is the most satisfactory ever presented, and over 1,000 more books have been added than ever before in any one year, the total increase being 13,000 books. The great improvements made in the library during the past year, the great number of new books added, and the increased comforts and conveniences afforded the members, are appreciated by every regular attendant and reader. The measure of raising the annual dues, it is asserted, was originated and indorsed by the opposition, one year ago, in a printed report. Now that the question is settled, and cannot be changed, they seek to evade the responsibility of their own act, and promise a reduction which they know they cannot make.

BROADWAY SAVED.

Veto of the Arcade Railroad Bill by the Governor.

A Concise, Clear and Unmistakable Document.

The Extraordinary Provisions of the Bill Exposed.

Thirteen Reasons Why it Should Not Become a Law.

Gov. HOFFMAN has at length spoken on the Arcade Railroad project. He refuses to sign the bill, and returns it to the Secretary of State. Following is his veto message in full:

PROFESSED PURPOSES OF THE BILL.

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Arcade Railway and to provide for the construction of a sub-surface railway in the City of New-York," was passed during the last hours of the Legislative session, and did not reach the Executive Chamber until after the final adjournment of the two Houses. I have given to it careful and deliberate examination and reflection, notwithstanding the labor thrown upon me of considering nearly four hundred other bills sent to me, in like manner, after adjournment. The professed purpose of this project is to give increased facilities of travel from one extremity of the City to the other and to and from intermediate points. The City of New-York is in great need of additional means of transit between that portion of it devoted to business and that occupied chiefly for dwellings. The form of the City is such that its growth can go on only in one direction. At its northern extremity alone can cheap homes be had. The Central Park, the place for the recreation of its citizens, is also at a point remote from the center of their business. The necessity for additional facilities of transit grows with each year, and any measure which looks to supplying so great a want commends itself to favor with all classes of the community in that city, and is entitled to attentive consideration from the authorities of the State. For these reasons and also because of the character of its chief promoters, among whom are such well known and influential citizens as JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Rensselaer County, and Ex-Senator LABAU, of Warren County, named in the bill as corporators, I have felt it to be my duty to give especial attention to the proposed plan. The unreserved support which the scheme is receiving from some of the leading journals in the City of New-York, doubtless representing a large share of public sentiment, increases the responsibility of my action.

WHAT IT REALLY GRANTS.

The bill authorizes the fifty-seven persons named in it, or their assigns, to form themselves into a corporation, with a capital of ten millions of dollars; which may be increased to twenty-five millions. The Company are empowered to locate, construct and operate a sub-surface railroad, on which steam is to be the propelling power, from a point in or near the Battery, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street; thence through Union-square to Seventeenth-street; thence up Broadway to its junction with Eighth-avenue, and thence to a junction with the Hudson River Railroad. It is not defined where this junction shall be made; it may or may not be at the extreme end of the Island. There is also to be a branch, so called, from Union-square up the Fourth-avenue to Harlem River. They are also authorized to enter upon and appropriate any street which crosses the proposed route, to the distance of a hundred feet, for the purposes of depots, store-houses, light, ventilation or otherwise, restoring the roadway over their excavations in the same manner as over the main lines of their railway.

HOW PROPERTY MAY BE SEIZED.

The Company is, moreover, authorized to acquire the title to such real estate as may be necessary to enable them to construct, maintain and operate such railway and construct and maintain proper platforms, stairways, station depots and buildings or other property, at such points along said route as may be most convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight, and requisite for the operation of said railway and for proper communication between said platforms, stairways, station depots and buildings. If the owner of any property declines to sell, it may be taken against his will and his compensation be fixed by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court; but the rule for estimating damages and benefits in such instances is by this bill made a special one, varying from the rule now established in all other like cases. The Company are empowered to take, for the purposes above specified, any portion of any public grounds, parks or places along the route; no portion of any public grounds, parks or places so taken to exceed 500 feet in length and 100 feet in width; which dimensions would take in nearly the whole of the Bowling-green. They may also extend the tracks of their railway in open excavations or on the surface from the point of commencement at the southern extremity of Broadway, into and through the Battery to a point therein near the South Ferry. It is expressly provided that for any property of the Corporation of the City of New-York so taken no compensation shall be awarded or paid.

STREETS TO BE SACRIFICED.

The bill provides that the railway is to be constructed on the plan, substantially, of the improved Arcade Railroad; no other description is given. No limit is put upon the depth or the width to which the streets may be excavated; the words of the bill are simply: to a sufficient depth or width. Nor is any limit put upon the number of tracks which may be laid side by side, and for which sufficient width is to be taken; the number of tracks permitted by the bill is four or more. The upper roadway and sidewalks are to rest upon iron girders or beams, supported by iron tubular columns or masonry, or both; and the surface of the streets is to be, substantially, restored as it was before the excavation. It is provided that the lower sidewalks, nothing being said of the upper ones, shall not be excavated unless with the consent of a majority of the owners owning a majority of the property along the entire proposed route. It is further provided that the vaults now under the streets, built by private owners under license from the City, shall not be appropriated by the Company unless with the consent of a majority, not of the vault-owners, but of the property-owners, along the entire line of said railway. In effect, therefore, all the vaults in the most valuable part of Broadway may be appropriated by the Company without the consent of any single person among those now occupying them, by means of overwhelming votes from owners along Fourth-avenue and other parts of the route where there are no vaults, and who have, consequently, no interest in the question.

OTHER UNSATISFACTORY PROVISIONS.

The upper sidewalks are to be lessened everywhere six feet in their width, so as to provide an open space for light or ventilation. Sections 9 and 10 of the bill provide for cases of interference with sewers, gas-pipes and water-pipes, and, after putting the expense of any change of these upon the Company, give to them the use of streets parallel to their route for the purpose of effecting these changes. The provision for the protection of the people in the accustomed use of gas, water and the sewers is that the Company shall not unreasonably stop this accustomed use. Section 11 forbids interruption or travel on streets other than Broadway for more than a reasonable time. It also provides that the Commissioner of Public Works may compel the execution of the work in such a manner as not to interfere with the surface of Broadway, except under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe; but this power of supervision and direction on his part is limited to that portion of the work south of Fourteenth-street. By section 19 the Company is forbidden, until the capital of ten millions is subscribed and twenty per cent. thereof paid in, to disturb any ground except below Wall-street. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and all other companies are prohibited from giving permission to any person to do anything to hinder, delay or embarrass the construction of said railway; and it is, by the bill, made the duty of the Mayor and Common Council and of all officers of the City corporation, within their respective departments, to do such acts as may be officially required of them, and needful under this act, to promote the construction of said railway. I have been thus particular in analyzing and describing the bill now before me, because it is necessary to the full comprehension of its character, and because the statement of its provisions seems to me to be equivalent to an argument.

THE TUNNEL PLAN.

I cannot permit the bill to become a law. I, therefore, send it to the office of the Secretary of State without my signature. It is my practice to briefly assign my reasons and give them to the public, although not required so to do by law, for withholding my approval from bills which reach my hands after the adjournment of the Legislature; not so fully as if these reasons were to be submitted to and passed upon by the Legislature, but sufficiently so to convey to the people the views which control me in each case. I take this course in reference to the bill under consideration; and here it is proper to state that it is now represented by counsel and others that the arcade plan of the road will probably of necessity be abandoned and the road be constructed upon what is called the tunnel plan; to cover which the provisions of this bill are, it is claimed, sufficiently comprehensive. It must be borne in mind, however, that the corporation is named the "Arcade Railway Company." The only description of the road in the bill is that it is to be upon the plan substantially of the "Improved Arcade Railroad," only some minor and unimportant details of construction being given. Beyond this, there is no way to define the precise plan except by the highly-colored pictures or prints which have been exhibited to the Legislature and to the Executive. As the Arcade road it has been discussed, considered and applauded as possessing superior advantages. I must consider the bill as authorizing and contemplating chiefly the construction of such a work, and I cannot be expected to approve it upon a mere assurance that a sub-surface road upon a different plan, not defined or described in the bill, will probably be built.

THE GOVERNOR'S OBJECTIONS.

My objections, among others, are these:

First—The so-called arcade plan is a new and untried experiment. Skillful engineers differ widely in their judgment of it, some maintaining it to be practicable, but others condemning it as a visionary object. The removal of the present pavements of Broadway and the other streets included in the grant, and the opening of a great trench through them, with no limit upon the depth or width of the excavation, may endanger the safety of every building on Broadway and the other streets along the route. Damage may be done by the Company in their operations for only a short distance, for which they could not compensate and which might be irreparable. The pavement or street-way that is to be sustained upon iron columns, may or may not prove to be sufficient to withstand the shocks and burden of the constant and heavy travel over it. In case this part of the experiment fails, no provision is made for restoring the streets to their present condition, even if this restoration were practicable.

Second—The vaults on Broadway, constructed by private grantees thereof at great expense, and now necessary to their business, are to be taken without compensation, if owners of property on other portions of the route who have no vaults, and do not require any, shall so decide.

Third—The excavation, under whatever restrictions, would interrupt business and travel on Broadway, the continued free use of which great thoroughfare is important to the commerce of the whole country. No limit is imposed upon the period of which the Company may interrupt travel on Broadway. On the other streets the bill provides that travel shall not be interrupted beyond a reasonable time; which would be construed to mean whatever time is necessary for the construction of this work. The printed bill, as originally introduced, forbade the interruption of travel on Broadway as well as the other streets for more than a reasonable time, but the bill was amended in its progress so as to leave out Broadway.

Fourth—The project takes away six feet from the present width of all the sidewalks in Broadway, which are not wide enough now for the convenience of the people. The space so taken on both sides of the streets is to be left open, and connections with the lower sidewalks are to be established at so many as the Company may determine. This open space would be more or less an obstruction to business in every store or other building along the route, to say nothing of the annoyance which would probably result to both the occupants of the buildings and to passers-by from the smoke and exhalations rising through it.

Fifth—In the construction of this work the whole system of sewerage along the route must necessarily be greatly deranged. The lowering of the sewers in and near Broadway would render necessary the lowering of all connecting sewers, entailing an expense difficult to calculate and a possible damage not to be estimated.

Sixth—The Company is permitted to deprive the people along the route of the proposed work, for a period of time on which no limit is placed except that it shall be reasonable, of the use of gas, water, and the sewers, conveniences absolutely essential to their daily comfort. The supply of water necessary to the extinguishment of fires may also be cut off for a time, to the possible loss of property greater in amount than the whole capital of the Arcade Company. It is obvious that the reasonable time, named in the bill, for which the Company may stop the use of gas and water, would be claimed to mean so long as the work of the Company made such stoppage necessary; and it is still more obvious that if the supply of gas and water were once cut off the people would be, practically, at the mercy of the Company in this respect, for a long time, and without immediate or effectual remedy; while the City Government, in all its departments, would be powerless to afford relief, for it is expressly forbidden by one section of the bill, to permit anything to be done which shall embarrass the operations of the Company.

Seventh—The bill proposes to surrender a large portion of the Battery for a surface or open-cut railway.

Eighth—The bill violates private rights of property in prescribing a special rule of estimating damages or compensation when such property is to be taken for the purposes of the Company, which special rule, varying from that established in all other cases, is, in effect, this: that title may be acquired by the Company to a valuable lot of ground on Broadway, against the will of the owner, and instead of paying for the same the Company may offset the benefit which, it may claim, will accrue to property on the upper part of Fourth-avenue belonging to the owner, by reason of the increased communications the road will open. It is claimed that the bill does not establish such a rule. I quote its language: "In proceedings to ascertain the value of the property taken, &c., the question of benefit shall be considered, and when it shall appear that the construction of the said road will enhance the value of the property of the person claiming damages to an amount greater than the amount of injury sustained, &c., the claimant shall not be entitled to recover more than nominal damages." The enhanced value of the property of the person claiming damages cannot, of course, refer to the property taken, but must of necessity refer to property on some other portion of the road. Notwithstanding this rule of assessment and the great promise held out of facilitating the travel from the upper part of the City, the Company is under no obligation to build its road up Fourth-avenue at all. It may, if it choose to do so, confine its operations to Broadway, between the Battery and Fourteenth-street, or to a less distance. The bill provides that failure to construct one portion of the road shall not work a forfeiture of the franchise in respect of any section which may have been commenced.

Ninth—The language used for the protection of the present side-walks, and elsewhere in the Bill, is loose and careless, or else purposely delusive and deceptive.

Tenth—A proper power of supervision is not given to the Commissioner of Public Works, except for the limited portion of the work below Fourteenth-street.

Eleventh—The Company is authorized to take possession of all that portion of Broadway which is below Wall-street before one dollar of capital is subscribed, and as the original corporators, named in the bill, are empowered to assign their privileges at any time to others, they may take possession of this portion of Broadway and break it up, through the agency of irresponsible parties, and as a preliminary experiment, and do irreparable injury.

Twelfth—The contract between the State and the Company is, by this bill, wholly one-sided. Everything is given to the Company; nothing required in return. No guarantee or security is provided that the work shall be completed, so as actually to afford to the public the facilities for travel for the whole length of the island, which is the consideration for the grant of their great privileges. The time is, indeed, limited to six years and six months within which to finish their work; but it is also provided that they may construct any small section of it and leave all the rest undone, and yet their franchise shall not be forfeited as to the small portion they may have chosen to build. They may, thus, reap high profits from a small and the most valuable portion of the route and leave the great mass of the public wholly unprovided for.

Thirteenth—The bill authorizes this Company to take portions of the Battery, Bowling-green, the City Hall Park, Union-square, Madison-square and Central Park, which are the property of the City, without compensation. It is claimed that, except in the Battery, no part of the surface of these public grounds is to be taken. An examination of the bill shows that this is not so. The Company may take in any of the public parks a space of 500 feet wide by 100 in length for constructing and operating their railway, and for platforms, stairways, station depots and buildings, and for proper communication between the same. In no case is the City to receive any compensation for its property. Having thus attempted to give away City property to a private corporation, the bill, by section 14, in effect, enjoins the authorities of the City from any attempt to defend its property and rights.

THE RIGHT TO TAKE THE CITY'S PROPERTY.

The public Parks and other property of the City are pledged for the payment of the City debt, and, for this and other reasons, I deny the right of the Legislature to take any such property and give it to a private corporation, under the plea that being now devoted to one public use, it may be diverted to the purposes of this Company, as being for another public use. If it is competent for the Legislature to do so in this instance, then it may, some day, give away to the street railways of New-York City, for depots and stables, the City Hall Park, Union and Madison squares, and such portions of the Central Park as may be deemed necessary, and this bill, if passed into a law, would be taken as a precedent for so doing. A portion of the Battery was ceded by adjoining owners to the City for the purposes of a public place and for no other. The City itself cannot convey this portion without a quit claim from these grantors, and yet this Company is authorized to appropriate this property to its own use. The property of the City proposed by this bill to be, practically, confiscated, for the benefit of this Company, is estimated to be worth between six and seven millions of dollars; and the application of these public grounds to the purposes proposed would utterly destroy some of them and disfigure all the others.

THE UNDERGROUND PROJECT.

It is claimed that like privileges with these, as to the public grounds and parks, have already been given to the Central Underground Railroad Company and that I approved the law granting them. This is not so. The charter of the Underground Company was passed in 1868 before I came into office and was approved by my predecessor. The only bill relating to the last named company which has been submitted to me is the act of 1869, amending certain sections of the original act. The section under which it is claimed the Underground road has had given to it the privileges in and to the public parks proposed to be extended by the bill to the Arcade Company, was not amended, nor referred to in the act of 1869, and so, strictly speaking, was not put before me, for my official approval or disapproval. My attention, in considering the Amending act, was of course not attracted to any but those sections of the original act which were amended. If, however, it can be justly said that by signing the act of last year, I aided in reviving privileges which had then expired and sanctioned the taking of city property without compensation, then my action was wrong. If I have once committed an error, through mistake or oversight, that is no reason why I should commit another.

I have heretofore refused my assent to a bill giving to a railroad company the partial use of streets in New-York, without compensation; it could not be expected that I should sanction a bill which undertakes to grant to a private corporation, as this does, a large and valuable portion of the property of the City, with the express condition that nothing shall be paid to the City Treasury in return. I shall not pause to recite other objections which occur to my mind; those already stated seem to me to be sufficient, and I therefore send the bill to the Secretary of State without approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

WATER AS A BEVERAGE.

Grand Temperance Rally at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Stephen Merritt, Jr., Hon. Israel S. Diehl and George M. Dutcher.

The friends of the Temperance cause made a grand rally at the Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was presided over by STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., and the exercises were varied by singing by Marion Division Glee Club. The President opened with an earnest prayer for the continued success of the Temperance cause, after which he made a few preliminary remarks. He had already, he said, delivered six Temperance addresses during the day, one of which was delivered on the dock to about five hundred persons, a number of whom signed the pledge at the close of the meeting. The great trouble in the cause was that, notwithstanding they had hosts of sympathizing friends, they had too few earnest workers. Numbers of the workers in the cause years ago have become lukewarm; have hung their harps on the willow, and left others to bear the burden and heat of the day. He urged the necessity of every friend of the cause becoming an active worker, and not be like a dumb dog that cannot bark. Let them be up and doing, bearing some part in the great and glorious work of saving from death and damnation the sixty thousand young men now sinking into drunkard's graves every year.

Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL said drunkenness was the curse of this age and nation. The Declaration of Independence declares that American citizens have certain inalienable rights. What are these inalienable rights? Among them is the right to erect a half million of rum-shops throughout the land. There was an Eastern tradition, he said, that when Noah first planted a vineyard, the devil went into partnership with him, and when the partnership was arranged, the devil brought four animals with which to sacrifice. These animals were a lamb, a lion, a monkey and a hog. These illustrated admirably the effect of wine on the human body and human intelligence. At first, peaceful as a lamb, then fierce and destructive as a lion, then silly as a monkey, and last, as disgusting as a hog. In traveling in Eastern countries he had never met a place where intoxicating liquors were sold, but what was kept by some European or American. Mr. DIEHL recited numerous instances of men and women redeemed from the slavery of intemperance, many of whom afterward became leading reformers in the cause. They had inscribed on their banner, he said, in conclusion, prohibition for New-York and the world, and to the accomplishment of this end would they continue to labor.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER was next introduced, and delivered an address with all his characteristic force and earnestness. He deplored the fact, which daily forced itself on his judgment, that intemperance was on the increase in this country, and in this year 1870 the great battle must be fought. He recited in touching language the story of the terrible effects of intemperance in his own case, as well as that of others, and urged the necessity, propriety and justice of a Prohibitory law, as a protection alike to the State and the citizen. After a number had signed the pledge, the meeting was closed with singing and the benediction.

The Morris County Wife Murder—The Trial of Halloran This Week.

At the present term of the Morris County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer, THOMAS HALLORAN will be tried for the murder of his wife at Mine Hill, Rockaway Township, in April last. HALLORAN has been arraigned upon the Grand Jury's indictment, and has pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. Since the conclusion of the inquest held by Coroner BATTIN, of Rockaway, HALLORAN has been confined in the County Jail at Morristown, to await the result of the action of the Grand Jury upon the case, as presented to them by the Coroner's inquest. No other verdict than that of willful murder could be given, and the prisoner was therefore indicted for that offense. The most conclusive testimony that came to the Grand Jury from the Coroner's investigation, was that of MARY HALLORAN, the little daughter of the prisoner, a child ten years of age. She testified that HALLORAN attacked her mother, knocked her down, and beat her upon the head with a large stone. Soon afterward Mrs. HALLORAN'S brother came in, when HALLORAN said to him, "I have finished your sister, and shall next finish myself." He attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented. Two days afterward the woman died from the effect of her injuries, having been unconscious from the time when the brutal attack was made. The murderer appeared to have thought better of his threat to destroy himself after his first attempt was made, for he fled, and was at large nearly a week. He was finally arrested, however, and was immediately taken to the Morristown Jail.

The prisoner is a burly Irishman, who has evidently lived a desperate life. He was the keeper of a liquor-saloon at Mine Hill, and is a man of dissolute habits. Since his confinement he has suffered from delirium tremens, brought on by his hard drinking of the days preceding and the excitement and remorse of his situation. In the vicinity of where the murder was committed there is much indignation against the prisoner, and it is probable that the Morristown Court-house, which has witnessed a more than usual number of interesting cases this term, will be crowded at the trial with the inhabitants of Rockaway Township.

The Newark Scandal Case.

The name of the Newark manufacturer who was arrested for seduction upon the eve of his marriage is JOHN ELLINGSWORTH, one of the proprietors of the Newark Steel Works. According to his story, the young girl, EMMA CHADWICK, first sued him three years ago for seduction, unjustly, as was proved on the trial before the Court of Common Pleas, by the testimony of a young girl who was intimate with her. The girl testified that EMMA had confessed to her that AMZI DEAN, a Justice of the Peace, was the real culprit, but because he was not rich, she charged the crime upon ELLINGSWORTH.

The latter was mulcted in $1,000, and was compelled to support the child. He set a detective at work to hunt up the facts of Miss CHADWICK'S intimacy with Justice DEAN. It was for that the girl and her mother had received a written paper from DEAN, with written instructions touching their testimony in the Court. Before the detective could obtain this paper he was arrested, and sent to State Prison; so the prosecution for perjury, which had meantime been commenced against Miss CHADWICK failed, and she was set at liberty. She afterward applied to the Overseer of the Poor for assistance, ELLINGSWORTH having failed to pay the weekly installment for the child's support. A warrant for ELLINGSWORTH'S arrest was then issued, and he was again brought up to answer. He is now under bail to support the child, and his marriage is understood to be postponed.

It is reported that another prominent merchant of Newark has a case on hand similar to that ELLINGSWORTH.

HARTFORD, May 15.—On Friday afternoon some boys in Portland were playing with an old musket. JOHN TANNON carelessly pointed it at PATRICK CURTIN, pulled the trigger and the gun went off, blowing off the top of CURTIN'S head. He lived in an unconscious state for two hours. TANNON was so troubled at the result of his carelessness that he jumped into the river and drowned himself on Friday night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAY IN AID OF A GRAMMAR OF ASSENT. By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D. D. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

Dr. NEWMAN needs no introduction to those who are familiar with the philosophical and religious literature of the age, for he is recognized as one of the ablest of English writers. The book which is modestly called an essay, is indeed a treatise on belief. The author resolves all belief into assent, and assent he divides into notional or real. Notional assent is the belief of propositions which express abstractions. This kind of assent is either bald assertion; the spontaneous acceptance of information upon any subject which is called either credence or opinion; conviction, which is one modification of opinion; presumption; and the firm and conscious acceptance of propositions as true. Real assent involves the apprehension of the object respecting which it is made with greater directness and force; in notional assent the mind contemplates its own creations instead of things; in real assent it is directed toward things represented by impressions which they have left upon the imagination. In explanation of this distinction we quote one of Dr. NEWMAN'S illustrations: "When Mr. WILBERFORCE, after succeeding in the slave question, urged the Duke of WELLINGTON to use his great influence in discountenancing dueling, he could only get from him in answer, 'A relic of barbarism, Mr. WILBERFORCE;' as if he accepted a notion without realizing a fact. At length, the growing intelligence of the community, and the shock inflicted upon it by the tragical circumstances of a particular duel, were fatal to that barbarism. The governing classes were roused from their dreamy acquiescence in an abstract truth, and recognized the duty of giving it practical expression."

Without this "real assent" we have no intellectual mooring, and practically no belief, for we are, as the author says, at the mercy of impulses, fancies, and wandering lights, whether as regards personal conduct, social and political action, or religion. The rules of this "grammar of assent," as we have thus far indicated them, admit of an easy application, for the sake of which application, indeed, it is probable that the treatise has been constructed, to the reception of Christianity, to the acknowledgment of its doctrines, and especially to a simple assent to these as taught by the Church of Rome. We quote a single passage to show how the principles of the essay are applied in proof of the divine origin of Christianity: "Christianity is addressed, both as regards its evidences and its contents, to minds which are in the normal condition of human nature, as believing in God and in a future judgment. Such minds it addresses both through the intellect and through the imagination, creating a certitude of its truth by arguments too various for enumeration, too personal and deep for words, too powerful and concurrent for reversal. Nor need reason come first and faith second, (though this is the logical order,) but one and the same teaching is in different aspects, both object and proof, and elicits one complex act both of inference and of assent. It speaks to us one by one, and it is received by us, one by one, as the counterpart, so to say, of ourselves, and is real as we are real." As an aid to settled convictions, and correct principles of religious belief, this volume is a valuable addition to philosophical literature; as a guide to any specific form of faith we cannot trust it, for the very principles upon which we are called to act, compel us to make our own application of them to the different phases of experience and thought. The reputation of the author, the importance of the subject, and the ability with which it is treated, will unite to give it extended circulation in this country as well as in England, where it has already reached a second edition.

A CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, LIVING AND DECEASED. From the Earliest Accounts to the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century; Containing over Forty-three Thousand Articles, (Authors.) With Forty Indexes of Subjects. By S. AUSTIN ALIBONE. Vol. II. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 1870.

We are glad to welcome the second volume of a work which, in its sphere, has no superior, and which is, consequently, a lasting monument of American industry and scholarship. The minute fidelity, the patient toil, the comprehensive sagacity displayed by the author, deserve all praise; and it is a fortunate thing, one on which Mr. ALIBONE and the public are alike to be congratulated, that a publisher was found in Mr. LIPPINCOTT willing to bear the great expense necessary for such a publication, and to wait for his return so long as from the nature of works of this kind seems inevitable. We hope, notwithstanding, that from the rare excellence of the dictionary itself, and from the pride that intelligent Americans may be expected to take in it, that the sales will be so large and so speedy as to reverse the usual calculations, and make the enterprise a profitable one at a very early day. The volume before us begins with K, the name of FRANCIS KŒMER, a London surgeon, being the first in it; and ends with S, the last name being that of W. S. L. SZYRMA, a recent English poet. The lists of works, dates, and general characteristics of authors are given with wonderful fullness and accuracy, and the value of the Dictionary is thus rendered proportionably great for purposes of reference and general instruction. Amplification of these eulogies would hardly add to their force, although it might convey a more precise notion of the thoroughness with which they are deserved. The publisher has done his share toward gaining a proper credit for the work; it is beautifully gotten up, with a clearness of type, an excellence of paper, and an exactness of proof-reading worthy of a context that must have cost such long-continued and elaborate toil. There is little to be said in depreciatory criticism of this Dictionary, except that we cannot always approve of the introduction of long letters from distinguished persons addressed to the author; a practice open to an obvious criticism, even when such letters are interesting in themselves. We may add that opinions may differ concerning the relative importance given to particular writers as indicated by the space assigned to them. Even here, however, an impartial judgment will award to Mr. ALIBONE abundant praise; for his discernment is seldom at fault, and were there nothing in his work to cavil at it would be a *rara avis* indeed. The third volume, which we hope soon to see, will contain sets of indexes that will add materially to the usefulness of the Dictionary.

TRACES OF PICTURE-WRITING IN THE BIBLE. By Rev. HENRY A. MILES, D. D. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

The endeavor of the author in this volume is to exhibit the influence of primitive picture-writing upon the language of the writers of the Bible. Readers will hardly share the enthusiasm of the author, as he expounds the Old Testament by means of the hieroglyphics of Egypt, but they will read the whole volume with interest, and find it exceedingly suggestive. Some of the chapters are notable for their simple explanation of difficult phrases in the Scriptures, as the chapters on the "Glory of the Lord," "Coming in the clouds," and "Heaven opened;" others present ingenious theories for the interpretation of passages like the Temptation of Christ, the references to angels, and the "Bath Kol" or *thus saith the Lord*, which will stimulate investigation and thought, even though they do not command assent from scholars and Biblical students. The book displays both originality and learning, and will well repay perusal.

CHRIST IN SONG. Hymns of Emmanuel. Selected from all Ages, with Notes. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Few collections of sacred poetry have been so favorably received by the public as this one. It has passed through several editions, and the present edition, in a cheaper form, has been issued to meet an increasing demand. The secret of this favor is found in the intrinsic excellence of the context. It is not a mere compilation of religious poetry, but it is the careful and elaborate illustration of a beautiful idea by a ripe scholar, a man of rare linguistic and critical ability, and of chastened and exquisite taste. Christ for us, in his birth, incarnation, manifestation, example, passion, burial, resurrection and ascension; and Christ IN us as our strength and hope and joy, is the subject of the book; and in this exhibition of our Lord by means of the choicest hymns of all ages, and from every section of Christendom, Dr. SCHAFF has brought forward one of the strongest arguments which could be furnished for the real unity of the Christian Church. As he truly says, "here the dissensions of rival Churches and theological schools are hushed into silence; here the hymnists of ancient, mediæval and modern times, profound divines, stately bishops, humble monks, faithful pastors, devout laymen, holy women, unite with one voice in the common adoration of a common Savior. He is the theme of all ages, tongues and creeds, the divine harmony of all human discords, the solution of all the dark problems of life." A peculiar feature of this work, which adds greatly to its value, is a brief biographical notice of the author of each hymn, and the mention of any interesting circumstance known to the compiler as connected with its composition or translation. In typographical excellence and mechanical execution the present edition is not inferior to its predecessors, the reduction in price being due to a smaller paper and plainer binding, and in this new form we may predict for the book an increased circulation and usefulness.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF DAVID BATES. Edited by his son STOCKTON BATES. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, 1870.

DAVID BATES will take rank as one of the sweetest and gentlest of America's minor poets. The earlier effusions of this volume are not without the faults that pertain to youth and inexperience, and the later ones are neither very powerful nor very rich in imagination. Some of the number, however, are tender and musical, and these qualities, together with the genial wholesomeness of their moral tone, have given them a deserved popularity which they bid fair to retain. The little poem called "Speak Gently," is one of the most characteristic products of Mr. BATES' muse. It is very well known, but so well liked that we shall be pardoned for quoting it:

SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently!—it is better far
To rule by love, than fear—
Speak gently—let not harsh words mar
The good we might do here!

Speak gently!—Love doth whisper low
The vows that true hearts bind!
And gently Friendship's accents flow;
Affection's voice is kind.

Speak gently to the little child!
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild:—
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young, for they
Will have enough to bear—
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care!

Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart;
The sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart!

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word!

Speak gently to the erring—know,
They may have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh, win them back again!

Speak gently! He who gave His life
To bend man's stubborn will,
When elements were in fierce strife,
Said to them: "Peace, be still."

Speak gently!—'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

Other pleasing pieces are "Childhood" and "By-and-By." Mr. BATES was born in Ohio, but became in later life a resident of Philadelphia, where he died greatly respected and beloved, Jan. 25, 1870. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and we can sympathize with the honorable satisfaction of his editor and son when he records that "not a single impure or profane word mars either his prose or verse;" and can assent to Mr. STOCKTON BATES' further claim that his father's writings have not only this negative merit, but are replete with poetic sentiment and manly thought.

TODD'S COUNTRY HOMES AND HOW TO SAVE MONEY. By SERENO EDWARDS TODD. Hartford Publishing Company. Hartford: 1870. Sold by Subscription Only.

It has seldom been our fortune to meet with a book containing so much good, practical information upon almost every subject of interest to people who live in the country, as the one before us. Without affectation or that pretence of superior knowledge which is sometimes distasteful to the uninstructed as well as to the better informed, the author has been careful not to credit his readers with too large a stock of previous information. Each topic is intelligently dealt with from the beginning. Thus, as regards erecting a house, the situation of the land, every particular concerning the building, its form and cost, the requisite specifications for its construction, the barns and out-buildings, wells, cisterns and ice-houses are given; and an estimate is made of the price of each needful article. Directions are furnished as to the best and most profitable way of managing a farm, and nothing seems omitted, even to the most minute detail, about gardening, fruit and vegetable culture, the breeding of horses and cattle, and the care of pigs and poultry. The facts are all stated in so clear a manner as to show how well Mr. TODD has studied his subject, and how useful the result of his experience may be to others. It is not often that mechanical and agricultural matters are treated so comprehensively in the same volume, but the advantages of this combination will be obvious to all who appreciate the difficulties which beset a country life.

—The first monthly part of the new comic paper *Punchinello*, which includes five numbers, enables us to form a better opinion than any single issue, of its merits, even if it still remains difficult to foresee its probable destiny. There is much in *Punchinello* that promises well. In the first place there is a good deal of fun in it; in the second there is very little coarseness; and in the third there is an obvious attempt at progressive improvement running through the series. The dramas of the gentleman who signs himself "Matador" are quite clever, although we regret to be unable to say the same of all his humorous criticisms. The skit on "Lost at Sea" is full as good as most of the best things of the kind to be found in *Punch*. The cartoons are rather uneven in quality and many of the smaller sketches are particularly good. We wish *Punchinello* every success and feel sure that its conductors will do their utmost to deserve it.

Books Received.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia. 1870. *History of New-Jersey. From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time.* By J. R. SYPHER and E. A. APGAR.

—*Ibid. The Iliad of Homer Translated into English Verse.* By W. G. CALDCLEUGH, author of *Eastern Tales* and *The Branch and Other Poems.*

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York. 1870. *Wonders of the Human Body.* From the French of A. LE PILEUR, Doctor of Medicine. Illustrated by forty-five engravings.

—AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, New-York. 1870. *Marriage and Divorce.*

—FRANCIS HART & Co., New-York. 1870. *History of the Irish Primitive Church, Together with the Life of St. Patrick and His Confession, in Latin, &c.* By DANIEL DE VINNE.

—HENRY C. TURNBULL, Jr., Baltimore. 1870. *Studies in Literature.* By G. W. GRIFFIN.

—NELSON CHESMAN, publisher for GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., New-York. 1870. *The Men Who Advertise.* An account of successful advertisers; together with hints on the method of advertising.

—MACMILLAN & Co., London and New-York. 1870. *The Nations Around.* By A. KEARY, author of *Early Egyptian History.*

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia. 1870. *Only a Girl; or, A Physician for the Soul.* A romance from the German of WILHELMINE VON HILLERN. By Mrs. A. L. WISTER.

—MACMILLAN & Co., London. 1870. *The Poetical Works of John Dryden.* Edited with a memoir, revised text, and notes. By W. D. CHRISTIE, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

—WOOD & HOLBROOK, New-York. 1870. *Talks to My Patients. Hints on Getting Well and Keeping Well.* By Mrs. R. B. GLEASON, M. D.

CURRENT NOTES.

One-sixth of the people of Minnesota are Scandinavians.

North-western Iowa says it has land for a million farmers, and invites the million to come.

Indiana complains of the ravages of the potato bug.

Thirty-two Iowans are anxious to serve in the next Congress.

The National Association of Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums is to meet in Hartford, Conn., on the 15th of June.

Gov. PALMER will deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, to-morrow.

A Cincinnati lady, not yet fifty years of age, having sorrowfully buried eight husbands, is about to try hopefully the ninth.

JOHN SMITH has got into trouble again in New-Orleans. Having loved not wisely but two well, he is in jail for bigamy.

An Examining Committee appointed by the Mississippi Legislature has reported that the State Capitol is entirely safe.

The Missouri Republican State Convention is to be held in Jefferson City on the 31st of August.

The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Baron STEUBEN is to be laid in Washington today.

Philadelphians have appointed a committee to raise money for the erection of the monument to HUMBOLDT, in Fairmount Park, the corner-stone of which was laid last Fall.

A clergyman in Pittsburg has been sued for "fifty pounds Pennsylvania currency," under an old law, for marrying a minor without the consent of her parents.

One Cincinnati paper speaks of another as the "organ of the Urbane, who is equipped with a solid silver slop-bowl and an antique ladle to slop over with."

The relapsing fever is still spreading in Philadelphia. It has entered Moyamensing Prison, and its inmates, who cannot flee from it, are in a lively terror.

GEO. COVYEOW, of Detroit, has become a citizen of the United States, and CORNELIUS STARKSTRADY of the same city would do so if he were not an Indian.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* reports great activity in the Lake Superior iron regions. The copper business is not flourishing, owing to the low price of copper.

A Boston paper declares Boston to be the paradise of the organ-grinders. O, that all our organ-grinders might speedily enter paradise!

The Delaware Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Congressman, &c., is to be held in Dover on the 9th of June.

They jeer at a Philadelphia Common Councilman because he spells wife "whife," but if the C. C.'s aspirations are all confined to objects as worthy he is better than most C. C.'s—in Philadelphia.

The managers of the Douglas Monument Association, in Chicago, deny that it is their intention to remove the monument from the University grounds. They hope to obtain an appropriation of $25,000 from the State to complete it.

A Boston thinker tells us that wit is the shock produced by the sudden analogy of differences; humor is the divine play of all our powers, the sun that rises on the evil and the good, the mediating temper that holds all dissonances in the solution of its smile.

A man who called at the Surrogate's office one day last week, to file a petition for the probate of a will in which he was named as executor, was asked, as usual, to give the date of the testator's death. "An' shure," was the reply, "he ain't dead yet, but he is very sick, and we expect him to die to-night." The petitioner was advised to call again after the man was really dead and buried, and as he has not since made his appearance it is to be presumed that the maker of the will has disappointed him in his anticipations.

The second meeting of the Western Social Science Association, which was organized in November, 1868, is to be held in Chicago on the 8th and 9th of June. The co-operation of nearly all the officials of State institutions in the West, and of many college Professors and other men of eminence and ability has been secured. Funds have been obtained, in part, for the publication of a volume of transactions. The Association will also hold a special meeting during the Summer, in Indianapolis, under the auspices of the State authorities, to discuss, "What is the duty of Indiana to her neglected insane and idiotic population?"

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, has written a letter to Speaker BLAINE, in which he says that he has greatly regretted to observe that certain papers in Maine have intimated, if not directly charged, that in the Senatorial contest of 1869 Mr. BLAINE did not act the part of a true friend to him. Mr. MORRILL adds that the report has never had any countenance from him; that he never had the slightest cause to doubt that Mr. BLAINE acted with fidelity and honor to him throughout that struggle, and that there has not been a moment for the past fifteen years when the friendship and cordiality of the relations between them have suffered the slightest interruption.

In a lecture on the *Iliad* in Boston on Friday, Rev. JOHN WEISS said: "Olympus is a second story to the earth. While the heroes below are agitated by various passions the gods overhead are engaged too in plotting, counter-plotting, devising special providences, listening to the rivalries below, and agreeing to help or thwart them. In short, they are the men below endowed with preternatural gifts. The silver laughter of their banquets is overheard through the thin flooring of a childlike faith; their variances and their decrees come pealing down the staircase. * * * When the caucus on the second floor breaks up, the constituents on the ground floor receive their party discipline."

Mrs. EDWARD O. WEBSTER, of Somerville, Mass., was burned to death on Wednesday night, her clothes taking fire while she was lighting a [illegible] paralysis she was unable to extinguish the flames.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Desperate Street Assaults—Casting out the Dead—The Saloon Affray in New Chambers-Street—The Assault on Mrs. Murray.

NICHOLAS HAND, and his wife BRIDGET, quarreled at a late hour on Saturday night, at their residence, No. 206 West Thirty-seventh-street, and the affair was concluded by the wife's seizing a large dirk-knife, with which she made an attack upon her husband, and succeeded in making a dangerous wound upon his head. An alarm was given, and Officer STANTON, of the Twentieth Precinct coming in, she was arrested. When arraigned, yesterday, before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, she offered no further excuse than that her husband had first attacked her, and was committed to await the result of the injury.

GEORGE DINGMAN, of No. 53 Tenth-avenue, was assaulted at the corner of Hudson and Thirteenth streets, by an intoxicated man, to whom he gave no provocation whatever, but who stabbed him in five places with a small knife. All the wounds were slight. Officer GETTINGS, of the Ninth Precinct, ran up in time to secure the assailant, who being arraigned yesterday before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, gave his name as GEORGE THOM, of No. 326 West Eleventh-street, and said that he was too drunk to remember anything of the occurrence. He was committed.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, THOMAS MCGARVIN, of No. 431 West Thirty-third-street, was found at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue bleeding profusely, from a wound in the head, but so much under the influence of liquor that he was unable to give an intelligible account of how he received the injury. He was taken home by the Police.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning CHARLES MULLEN, of No. 90 Tenth-avenue, while standing on the sidewalk in front of his house, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by some unknown person, and was seriously injured. The culprit has not been discovered.

Officer HALDEN, of the Twentieth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning found a small box in Thirty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue, which, being opened, was found to contain the remains of a male infant, and a scrap of paper on which was written: "Born dead—too poor to bury—too proud to beg." The body was taken to the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and the Coroner notified.

At 2½ A. M., yesterday, Officer GOODWIN, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered a fire in the basement of OCKERSHAUSEN'S sugar refinery, in Rose-street, which he promptly extinguished with a few pails of water, without giving an alarm.

Two frame shanties on lot No. 440 West Fortieth-street, one of which was unoccupied, and the other occupied by OWEN COYLE, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $300, upon which there is no insurance.

Saturday morning the remains of an unknown man were found floating in North River at the foot of Canal-street. A drowned dog had become entangled under the arm of the man and was firmly secured to his body. The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

JOHN POOL, a fireman belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, yesterday fell off the front platform of a Third-avenue car at One Hundredth and Twenty-seventh-street, and was severely injured by the wheels passing over him.

PATRICK ENRIGHT, of No. 59 Cherry-street, who was shot by HENRY HOLCK on the night of the 1st inst., in the saloon of the latter at No. 88 New-Chambers-street, yesterday appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and made a complaint against his assailant. He stated that he entered the saloon with several companions, one of whom had previously had a dispute with HOLCK, who immediately upon their entrance ordered them out, at the same time advancing upon them with a club, which ENRIGHT asked him to lay down, whereupon HOLCK seized him, and dragging him behind the bar fired three shots at him, one taking effect in his head and another in the thigh. The accused, who claimed that he acted strictly in self-defense throughout the affair, was held for trial at the General Sessions.

JAMES DOBBINS made a forcible entrance, Saturday night, into the dining saloon of DENNIS CAHILL, in the basement of No. 54 New-Chambers-street, where he was discovered by Officer NASH, of the Fourth Precinct, with a number of articles packed ready for removal. He was, yesterday, committed by Justice DOWLING on a charge of burglary.

PATRICK HARRINGTON, during Saturday, brutally assaulted his wife, JULIA, in their apartments, at No. 55 Mulberry-street, and on being arrested was yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING for trial.

Coroner ROLLINS, yesterday, held an investigation in the case of Mrs. JULIA WALTERS, of No. 313 East Eighth-street, who was brutally beaten on the 4th instant by Mrs. MURRAY, a resident in the same house. It appeared that the only provocation for the outrage was the fact that a little daughter of Mrs. WALTERS was going up stairs singing "Shoo Fly," when Mrs. MURRAY savagely attacked her, and the mother interfering to protect her child, the tigress turned upon her and beat her so savagely that she has ever since been confined to her bed, and is now in a critical condition from concussion of the brain. The assailant was arrested at the time, and taken before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, who peremptorily refused to listen to the story of the little girl, who appeared as complainant, and threatened if they came before him again, he would lock them all up. Coroner ROLLINS therefore issued a warrant for the arrest of the woman.

SMYTH AGAIN.

Rev. C. B. Smyth Takes a Farewell of His Congregation—He Accuses Them of Acting Rashly.

Yesterday morning Rev. C. B. SMYTH preached a farewell sermon in the East Eleventh-street United Presbyterian Church. The edifice was crowded with a congregation of a very miscellaneous character, attracted, doubtless, by the impression that something of a highly sensational character would occur. But in this they were grievously disappointed, as the reverend gentleman made but a brief direct allusion to the events which have recently transpired. He took as his text a portion of the seventh verse of the twentieth chapter of Acts, "Paul preached to them, being ready to depart on the morrow." He said that any explanation of the events which led to his severance from this church would be entirely superfluous, as they had been reported by the public Press so fully, fairly and accurately, that all who felt interest in the matter were, doubtless, by this time as well acquainted with the facts as he was himself. Mr. SMYTH then explained the words of the text, and showed that St. Paul had, throughout his career, preached repentance, faith and Christian charity. The larger portion of the sermon was devoted to this theme. Mr. SMYTH then asked whether, taking St. Paul as his example, he should make further reference to the events that had recently transpired. He thought it his duty to do so, and he would ask whether any of those in the habit of attending this church had ever heard from his lips more or less than the gospel. He had preached faith, repentance and Christian charity toward all, but he feared that his congregation had not greatly profited by his teachings. Some of them had acted rashly, hastily and unkindly. Instead of giving calm consideration to the questions submitted to them, they had rushed things through. They had not shown that good feeling and charity which he had a right to expect. He feared that the blessing of God could not rest on such a congregation. In conclusion, he said that, though this was the last sermon he should ever deliver in this church, he trusted it was not the last time he should preach to many who now heard him. If they read the daily papers they would be informed of his future movements.

Mr. SMYTH was evidently much affected during the delivery of portions of his discourse.

New-York Junior Bar Association.

The Junior Bar Association of the City of New-York met last Saturday evening for election of officers and perfecting their organization. The following gentlemen were duly elected:

President, DAVID MCCLURE; Vice-President, Joseph H. G. McGlone; Secretary, Wm. H. Graham; Treasurer, E. C. F. Gasleyger.

An Executive Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was also elected:

Maurice J. De Vres, James Barry, Wm. J. Stanford, Aaron Levy and Timothy Donovan.

After transacting the usual routine business and electing members of the Association, the meeting adjourned, to meet next Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Plimpton Hall.

The Jersey City Ordinances.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Jersey City Common Council have completed their ordinances for the establishment of a Board of Education; one creating certain offices, another regulating licenses, and another defining the duties of the Superintendent of Schools. The ordinance providing for a Board of Education makes the number of members of which it is to be constituted thirty-five, each of the sixteen wards furnishing two members, to be appointed by the Aldermen, the Mayor, School Superintendent and Chairman of the Committee on Schools of the Common Council. The choice of the Assistant Superintendent devolves upon the Board, and the regulation of salaries of that officer and the teachers, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. The teachers are to be paid monthly. The members of the Board to be appointed as soon as the ordinance goes into effect. At the first meeting the members are to draw for short and long terms. Other provisions of the ordinance are the same as that now in force.

The School Superintendent is ex-officio a member of the Board of Education; he is to enforce all rules and regulations of the Board, examine classes as often as directed by the Board and visit schools not less than once in two months.

The ordinance creating certain certain offices provides for the election, by the Common Council, of a City Marshal, Corporation [illegible], Sergeant-at-arms and two assistants to the Overseer of the Poor, one to reside in that portion of the city formerly known as Bergen, and one in the Hudson City District. The ordinance regulating licenses is the same as that now in force from the old City Goverment.

These ordinances will come before the Board of Aldermen at the meeting to-morrow evening.

BILLIARDS.

The Great Championship Match—Will It be Played in New-York or in Chicago?—Dion vs. Foster at the New Game.

A. P. RUDOLPHE, who holds the coveted diamond cue, and CYRILLE DION, of Montreal, are at present rival claimants to the billiard championship of the country, and it has been arranged for them to play a carom game of 1,500 points, for $500 a side, in addition to the diamond cue, at the Hippotheatron, in this City, on the 31st inst. RUDOLPHE was telegraphed to two weeks ago that the Hippotheatron had been engaged for the 31st, and in conformity with that arrangement DION is now in this City practicing for the match. The last heard directly from RUDOLPHE came in the shape of a telegram to the effect that the hall should be secured for June 4, four days later. It was expected that he would have arrived here ere this; but instead of the great player himself, there came on Saturday the Chicago *Times*, with a paragraph intimating that the contest will not take place here. Another Chicago paper had previously made substantially the same statement, but DION paid no attention to it. The *Times*, which ought to be well informed, says: "The champion declares that, in spite of all the influence brought to bear upon him by Eastern parties to have the game take place in New-York, he is still determined to play the match in Chicago. The probabilities now are that the game will take place in this City on the morning of June 4." This announcement, regarded as official by many, has fallen like a bombshell upon the camp of the billiardists. Nevertheless, the match will be played in this City, and on the 31st of May, or it will never be played. We have been shown a letter from RUDOLPHE, in which, waiving his unquestioned right to play in Chicago, he proposes that his contest with DION shall take place in this City. That proposition was submitted to DION, acceded to by him, and by it both are now bound. It is now too late to make other arrangements, and we are assured that it is Mr. DION'S intention to insist upon an adherence to the contract.

JOSEPH DION, now in this City, and MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, Conn., are matched to play the Experts' Game, 500 points up, for a purse of $250. The contest will occur the night after that between RUDOLPHE and CYRILLE. This is a new game, designed only for the more expert players, and DION and FOSTER will be the first to play it in public. The idea of it is to exclude those simple shots which furnish one-half the "counts" in the ordinary four-ball game, and fully one-third in the three-ball game. All shots which naturally result from the contact of one ball with another are prohibited. The balls cannot, therefore, be kept together at one end of the table for any length of time, as in other games, and the highest "run" which has yet been made is twenty-nine. Two reds, a blue and a white ball are used, and it is immaterial whether the game is played on a table with or without pockets, as, provided he has made a counting stroke, the player forfeits nothing should his ball tumble into a pocket or bound off the table. Every carom counts one, and the player forfeits one point to his adversary every time his turn comes to play and he fails to count.

Although the rules have been published some time, there are not more than half-a-dozen players who thoroughly understand the game. The curiosity of players everywhere has been aroused, however; and to satisfy this curiosity in a measure, MICHAEL PHELAN and JOSEPH DION have consented to play the game before the Trenton Club, New-Jersey, to-night; at the Philadelphia Club-rooms on the 17th and 18th; in Baltimore on the 19th; Washington on the 20th; and Easton, Penn., on the 23d. In this way DION will practice for his contest with FOSTER.

Chess—Dr. Dwyer vs. Perrin.

The following interesting game between the above-named players occurred on Saturday, at the Café International, the latter giving the odds of pawn and two moves:

(Remove black K B P from the board.)

DWYER. White.	PERRIN. Black.
1. P to K 4.	
2. P to Q 4.	P to K 3.
3. Kt to K B 3.	P to Q 4.
4. P to K 5.	P to Q B 4.
5. P to Q B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
6. K B to Q Kt 5.	B to Q 2.
7. B takes Kt.	B takes B.
8. Castles.	B to K 2.
9. P to K R 3.	P to K R 3.
10. K Kt to R 2.	P to K Kt 3.
11. P to K B 4.	P to K R 4.
12. Q to Q 3.	K to Kt 2.
13. Q Kt to Q 2.	Kt to R 3.
14. Q Kt to B 3.	Q to Q 2.
15. Q Kt to Kt 5 ch.	K to Kt 2.
16. R to B 3.	K R to B.
17. P to Kt 4.	P takes Kt P.
18. P takes Kt P.	P takes Q P.
19. P takes P.	B to Q Kt 4.
20. Q to K 3.	Q R to Q B sq.
21. Kt takes P ch.	Q takes Kt.
22. P to B 5.	R takes B ch.
23. R takes B.	P takes P.
24. R takes P.	Kt takes P.
25. Q to Q 2.	Q to Kt 3 ch.
26. K to R.	K to Kt 4.
27. R to Q B 7 ch.	K to Kt.
28. Q to Kt 2.	Kt takes Q P.
29. R takes R ch.	K takes R.
30. Q to B 2 ch.	Q to B 4 (a)
31. Q takes Kt.	B to Q B 3.
32. P to K 6 (b)	B to B 3.
33. R to B 7 ch.	K to K.
34. R takes B.	

And after a few more moves, black resigned.

NOTES TO GAME.

(a) Instead of this move, black should have played as follows:

	Kt to B 4.
31. Q to Q B 5 ch.	B to K 2.
32. Q takes B.	Kt to Kt 6 ch.
33. K moves.	Kt to K 5 dis ch.
34. K to B.	Q to B 4 ch.

And black mates in two more moves.

(b) This was the winning move.

Shooting Affray at the Ogden Mine.

On Saturday, JAMES HARENZ was shot at the Ogden Mine, in Sussex County, N. J., by WM. LAWRENCE. LAWRENCE'S wife had been too intimate, according to general report, with HARENZ, and LAWRENCE had been for some time looking out for him, and threatening vengeance. On Saturday morning they met, when, without warning, LAWRENCE fired. The shot took effect in HARENZ'S arm. The wound is not dangerous.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

SUIT TO RECOVER DUTIES—ARE BIRDS LIVE ANIMALS.

Charles Reiche and Henry Reiche vs. Henry A. Smythe, Collector, &c.—WOODRUFF, J.—This action is brought to recover moneys paid under protest for duties exacted by the defendant as Collector of the Port of New-York upon singing-birds imported by the plaintiffs. By a special act of Congress passed May 16, 1866, (14 Stat. 48,) entitled "An act imposing a duty upon live animals," it was enacted that "there shall be levied, collected and paid on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and *other live animals* imported from foreign countries a duty of twenty per cent ad valorum." Under this act the duty in question was imposed. It is conceded that the terms of the act are so comprehensive as in their proper meaning to include birds; but it is claimed that "live animals," as in fact used in the act was not intended to include them. While it is agreed that the terms employed in acts imposing a duty upon imported goods and property are to be construed in the sense in which such terms are ordinarily used in trade and commerce; rather than in their strict scientific meaning, no proof is offered or claimed to exist that the term "live animals" has any technical or commercial sense or meaning restricting its natural and ordinary signification. The only fact to which my attention is called which the counsel for the defendant supposes requires a discrimination between "live animals" and "birds," is this, viz.: By the Tariff Act of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., sec. 198, 23,) it is enacted that "the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, ambergris, annatto, animal carbon, animals living of all kinds, antimony, &c. &c., bells, berries, birds, singing, or other, and land or water fowls, bismuth," &c., &c., through an extended list. It is therefore urged that inasmuch as Congress, in this act of 1861, named "animals living of all kinds," and in the same section also mentioned singing birds, it must be concluded that it was the intention to recognize a restricted meaning of the word "animals," not including birds, and to introduce and sanction such restricted meaning as a definition of the term living animals or live animals when used in the laws regulating duties on imports. Hence when Congress, in 1866, imposed a duty of twenty per cent. upon all live animals, and did not also mention birds, it should be held that it was intended that the latter are still to be exempt from duty. Unfortunately for the plaintiffs the various acts of Congress imposing duties upon imports are too full of examples of tautology and repetition to warrant such an inference. They show very great, and often quite needless, particularity in enumeration, accompanied by general terms plainly including the same things also mentioned in detail. The special act of May 16, 1866, imposing this duty of twenty per cent. is an example, thus: "All horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live animals imported," &c. In this partial enumeration Congress did not intend to sanction the idea that horses, mules, cattle, &c., are not in a legislative sense live animals, nor that if hereafter an act were to be passed admitting "all live animals" free of duty, it must by reason of this partial enumeration be held that "horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs" had been withdrawn from the general meaning of the term live animals, and therefore remained still subject to duty. Very striking examples of this species of repetition are found in the same act of 1861, containing the words "animals living of all kinds," and also "birds, singing or other," which the plaintiffs claim to have created a distinction. Thus in the section immediately preceding, (section 22,) thirty per cent. is imposed upon the articles mentioned, viz., alabaster, &c. "Articles worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed, made up or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for." And yet, notwithstanding these comprehensive terms, there follow in the same section [illegible] above [illegible], or other terms found in the same section—bracelets, braids, curls or ringlets, braces, suspenders, [illegible], hats, muffs and tippets of fur, &c., capes, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material, &c., clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material comprised, except wool made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; hats and bonnets for men, women and children. Other similar repetitions resorted to without much attention to general terms before employed may also be found in the act. It could not for a moment be claimed that an act admitting "all clothing ready-made and wearing apparel" free of duty, did not operate to relieve caps, hats, shirts and drawers, and most or all of the above particulars. See like repetitions in the act of 14th of July, 1862, imposing additional duties; section 13 and others, (12 Stat., 546.) See also in the act of July 30, 1846, (9 Stat., 42,) schedule C and others. Indeed, more or less of this species of repetition will be found in most of the acts imposing duties on imports from the earliest legislation on the subject. While, therefore, I agree that where the words of the act have a uniform restricted or technical meaning in the arts or in trade and commerce, that may be referred to as a means of determining the sense in which it is used in acts forming a part of the regulations of our trade; and where the terms are of doubtful signification, such a circumstance as is here relied upon by the plaintiff might indicate that Congress recognized a distinction, or assumed that one did not include the other, there is here no warrant for such a construction of the acts as will entitle the plaintiff to recover. The term "all live animals" is clear, comprehensive and explicit. The addition of the designation of birds in a single instance in a former act is a casual circumstance of too slight significance to warrant the Court in a practical interpretation, of the later special statute, in making an exception to its plain import. And this is especially and conclusively forbidden when, on recurrence to the same previous act, and to many others on the same general subject, we find similar repetitions pervading them all through a long course of years, when obviously there is no intent to introduce new definitions, or by merely giving some particulars, to restrict the meaning of general terms.

Judgment must be entered for the defendant, with costs.

For the plaintiff, B. L. Ludington; for the defendant, Assistant District-Attorney Stanley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROOF OF DEBT—EFFECT OF DISCHARGE IN STATE COURT—WHAT DEBTS PROVABLE.

In the Matter of Ramon S. Latorre, a Bankrupt.—This was an application by the bankrupt for an order vacating and setting aside the proof of debt heretofore filed with the Register by A. R. B. and Lionel Moses, creditors of the bankrupt. The facts as claimed by the bankrupt were that, previous to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy and the appointment of the assignee, Feb. 4, 1868, the bankrupt was indebted to his above creditors in the sum of $3,406; that, after the filing of such petition and such appointment, these creditors commenced an action against him in the Court of Common Pleas of this City; that he was arrested under the "Stilwell act" to punish fraudulent debtors, and these creditors obtained a judgment against him for $4,498 55. That subsequently on petition to the Supreme Court of this State, he was ordered to make, and did make, an assignment of his property for the benefit of these creditors, and was thereupon discharged from prison by Judge Clerke, and at the same time these creditors were enjoined from ever proceeding on their claim against these deponents; that these creditors have, notwithstanding, proved the judgment recovered by them before the Registrar as a debt. The bankrupt claimed that all proceedings by these creditors were barred by the assignment and discharge in the State Court; also, that the original debt was extinguished by the judgment which could not be proved as a debt in these proceedings.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The discharge granted by Judge Clerke on the 12th of October, 1869, did not discharge or satisfy the debt due by the bankrupt to Moses & Moses, nor did the assignment referred to in that discharge have that effect. According to the view held by this Court in the case of *in re* Brown, 3 Bankrupt Reg. 145, the judgment recovered by those creditors March 5, 1868, cannot be proved as such against the estate of the bankrupt, but the amount of the debt or claim as it stood on the 31st of December, 1867, the day the petition in bankruptcy was filed, as that amount was ascertained by the adjudication contained in the judgment may, under the provisions of section 21 of the act be proved.

H. C. Sawyer for the bankrupt; G. A. Seixas for the creditors.

PROOF OF DEBT—LABORERS' WAGES.

In the Matter of Stephen Brown, a Bankrupt.—This bankrupt was a brick-maker and employed a large number of laborers at Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y. About Dec. 21, 1869, after the season of labor was over, he settled with his employes and found the amount due each, but had no money to pay them. The laborers, therefore, to obtain money to reach their homes in Canada, executed assignments of their claims to one Larne, on condition that he was to reimburse himself the amount advanced with interest and necessary expenses, and pay over the balance to the parties entitled thereto. Larne subsequently appeared before the Register in this matter, and demanded that after paying him the amount of money actually paid out, with interest and expenses, the balance of the claims should be paid to the above-mentioned parties or their assigns, and that to each of said laborers the sum of $50 should be allowed out of the estate of the bankrupt, as being a lien prior to other creditors, being for the labor of an operative performed within six months next preceding the adjudication of bankruptcy. The Register certified the matter to this Court for decision.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The claims and demands abovenamed ought to be allowed by the Register and the assignee.

For claimant, Wm. E. Leete.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MOTION TO REMAND CASE TO STATE COURT.

Champlain Bowen et al. vs. Nelson Chase et al.—This and three other cases between the same parties were actions of ejectment, involving the title to property of great value in the upper part of the City. The suits were first brought in the Supreme Court of the State, in this district, and were removed to this Court on the ground that they were between citizens of different States. The present was a motion, on the part of the defendants, to remand the causes to the State Court, on the ground that they were irregularly removed therefrom. Decision reserved.

For the motion, Charles O'Conor and Mr. Carter; opposed, C. A. Seward, Charles Tracy and Mr. Pyne.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6967—People, &c., Foley vs. Smith.	284—Moody vs. Osgood.
564—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Co. vs. Holmes, &c.	1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
6656—Walsh vs. Sexton.	1606—Merchants' National Bank vs. Rose.
990½—Marsh vs. Solomon.	1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	336—Drake vs. Barston.
5354—Lyons vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	490—Cohen vs. McGay.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.	272—Wright vs. Boose.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	1330—Fisk vs. Sears.
154—Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line.	940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
	630½—Fisk, Jr., vs. Strasburger.
	1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
	1564—National Bank of America vs. Penister.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
130—Knapp vs. Blodgett.	218—Towle vs. De Witt.
201—Olney vs. Manning.	219—Butler vs. Dunning.
210—Edgarton vs. Edgarton.	220—Post vs. Post.
211—Beach vs. Brinckerhoff.	221—Van Wyck vs. Bauer.
212—Jervey vs. Hart.	222—Keyes vs. McMulkin.
213—Bassett vs. Wight.	223—Dennis vs. Billings.
214—Same vs. Same.	224—O'Connor vs. Braman.
216—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.	225—Baker vs. Speden.
217—Towle vs. Remsen.	226—Canda vs. West.
	227—Vose vs. Reed.
	228—Miller vs. National Steamship Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Third Monday Motion Calendar. Preferred causes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1287—Funke vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	1845—McCartney et al. vs. Murray et al.
1631—Lazarus vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.	1885—Blake vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1717—Begler vs. Pierce.	1933—Creed vs. Gerken.
1737—Von Wessely vs. Labatt.	1873—Manson vs. Johnson.
1651—Denning vs. Puleston.	1883—Hyman vs. Johnson.
1789—Dickenson vs. Montgomery.	2001—Goodrich vs. Mason.
	913—Walsh vs. Sayre.
	931—Walsh vs. Sayre.
	2053—Chandler vs. Martine.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1170—Miller vs. Henning.	2163—Fitzgerald vs. Dannet.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandell.	1992—Tooney vs. The Old Dominion S. S. Co.
1936—Benner vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.	1583—Minturn vs. Stewart.
1354—Elsberg vs. Swartz.	1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
1350—Sturne vs. Williams.	1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.
1712—Sturne vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.	2124—Mayer vs. Apfel.
2086—Dach vs. Kehoe.	2110—Dickson vs. Broadway & Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
1512—Braisten vs. Brummer.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
797—Gillen vs. Bray.	322—Waldeck vs. Binkedon.
185—Brown vs. Elliott.	1142—Levy vs. Schoenberger.
892—Fay vs. Smith.	670—Auja vs. Levy.
903—Gannon vs. Taylor.	966—De Figaniere vs. Morrissey.
396—Sherwood vs. Sherman, &c.	798—Gilchrist vs. Spratt.
132—Ashmead vs. Martin.	295—Stevedores' Association vs. Walsh.
115—Navine vs. Kelley, Sheriff.	915—Bolger vs. Nicholson.
640—Blumm vs. Hildreth.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
889—Unger vs. Freuzreb.	930—Caserie vs. Virginia Rel, adm'x.
855—Patent Button Hole Co. vs. Forgie.	862—Gawtrey vs. Noyes.
860—Heifriech vs. Frankenstein.	983—Bradley vs. Davidson, Treasurer.
802—True vs. Ballard.	761—Schwarts vs. O'Brien.
1917—Hebbard vs. Hall.	861—Knoth vs. Royal.
149—Morris vs. Roberts.	935—Wilde vs. Monhaimer.
113—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	936—Carpenter vs. Goodwin.
929—White vs. Smith.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1474—Marks vs. Vogel.	1184—Rosenfeld vs. Cladin.
1235—Irvine vs. Wilson.	1187—Mullane vs. Cladin.
1239—Grahn vs. Simons.	1205—Spannhake vs. Herts.
1244—Baker vs. Hudson.	1264—Nyrenberg vs. Fisher.
584—Travers vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	1247—Long vs. Cannon.
914—Coughty vs. Levine.	1250—Bach vs. Senk.
965—Ross vs. Erben.	1252—Ryan vs. Schoemaker.
	1253—Arnoux vs. N. Y. Central R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1149—Galligan vs. Gillespie.	1128—Wagner vs. Wagner.
1235—Webb vs. Cragin.	882—Darrow vs. Fowler.
1114—Hyatt vs. Terry.	1173—Gilman vs. Nicking.
[illegible]—Merrill vs. Holmes.	1249—Weltick vs. Levy.
767—Walton vs. Sanford.	1265—Batterlem vs. Heidler.
1063—O'Brien vs. McNair.	1284—Henian vs. Pease.
1164—Bailey vs. Hughes.	1285—Allen vs. Hadler.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 14, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	400 Mariposa Pf......	18
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....small	113¼	10 Cum. Coal & Iron	45
12,500 do..........	113¼	10 do........	44⅛
50,000 do..........b3	113⅜	20,000 Mariposa Trus. 10s Ctfs....b30	48
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new........	113¼	200 Pac. Mail.......c	40⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114¼	200 do.......s3	40⅛
500 do.......small	113¾	300 do...bet. call	40⅛
51,500 do.......s3	114⅛	5 A. M. U. Ex...b.c.	41⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114⅛	20 do........	42
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜	100 Adams Ex........	66⅜
8,000 do.........	108½	100 U. S. Ex. Co. .b30	46
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60⅛	100 do.........	45⅛
10,000 do..........	60¼	200 do........	45⅛
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. s60	56	300 do.........	45⅜
20,000 do......s60	56⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R..	101⅜
3,000 do.........	56⅛	500 do.........b3	101⅛
5,000 do.........	56⅛	200 do..........	101⅜
2,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	69⅛	300 do.........b10	101⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n..	25⅛	20 do..........	101⅜
15,000 do.........	25	100 do...bet. call	101⅜
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..	83	600 do.........	101⅜
20,000 do. Oct. & Ap.	81½	500 do........	101⅛
29,000 do........	82	500 do........	101⅛
1,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	92	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs........	97⅛
7,000 Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R	76	10,000 do........	97⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	30,000 do..bet. call	97⅛
4,000 Erie 3d M......	88	10,000 do.........	97⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M......	84	200 Harlem R. R......	145⅛
4,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	114	5200 Reading........	104⅛
6,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	3000 do.........s3	104⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	95⅛	500 do.........s3	104⅛
2,000 Union P. 1st M	85⅝	500 L. S. & M. So....c	99⅛
10,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	93⅛	600 do.........	99¼
1,000 do........	93	300 do...bet. call	99⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st M. '88	89	400 do..........	99⅛
11,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s........	98¼	5 Ill. Cen........	143
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	100	600 Clev. & P. R.......	106⅛
13,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M......	104¼	900 do.........	106⅛
8,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M......	100	300 Chic. & N. W....	80⅛
41,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M......	83⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91
4,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds...	89	300 N. J. Cen. R......	109
10,000 Gt. East. In. B..	48⅜	5 do........	108⅛
30 Merchants' Bank.	125	2300 Chi. & R. I.......	121⅛
10 Man. & Mer. Bk.	100	500 do........	121
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	112⅛	10 do........	121⅛
12 Amer. Ex. Bank.	112⅛	100 do....bet. call	120⅜
30 do........	112	1800 do........	120⅛
50 Merch. Ex. Bank.	102¼	100 Mil. & St. P......	67⅛
20 Contin'tal Bk.....	97⅛	400 do........	67
10 Metropolitan Bk.	144	600 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	82⅛
20 Del. & H. C......	123	500 Tol., W. & W......	56⅛
100 Canton Co......	71⅛	24 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.........	94⅜
530 West. Un. T......	33⅜	50 do........	94⅜
300 do.......s60	33⅛	600 Ohio & Miss......	37⅛
500 do........	33⅜	500 do....bet. call	38
200 do........	33⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75⅛
500 do...bet. call	33⅜	30 Chi., B. & Q.....	155
		50 New Jersey R.....	120
		100 Morris & Essex..	92⅛
		10 do........	92⅛
		18 N. Y. & N. H. R.	152
		300 Bos., H. & E. R..	5⅜
		100 St. Louis & I.M.R bet. call......	44⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3...	114⅛	8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n bet. call......	56⅜	200 Erie Railway.b.c	23⅜
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	93⅜	100 Lake S. & M. S....	99⅛
10,000 do........	94	100 do........	99⅜
300 West. U. Tel......	33⅜	38 N. J. Central......	109
100 Mariposa Pf......	17⅛	50 Clev. & Pitts.....	106
100 Boston W. P......	18⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.....	67
100 Pacific Mail......	40⅛	400 do.......b3	67⅜
100 A. M. U. Ex......	41⅜	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
200 do........	42	200 do........	81⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Scrip	3⅛	200 Del., L. & W. R.	110
100 U. S. Ex......	46	200 T., W. & W......	56⅛
200 Harlem R. R.....	145	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar........	94⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅛	50 do........	94⅜
200 do...bet. call	101⅛	900 Ohio & Miss......	38
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.........	97⅜	100 do......b10	38⅛
1,070 do........	97	100 do......b3	38⅛
20,000 do..bet. call	97⅛	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	110⅛
500 Reading.......s10	104⅛	200 Dub. & S. C. R.	104⅛
700 do........	104⅜	100 do........	104

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$20,000 Amer. Gold.b3	114⅝	100 West. U. Tel......	33⅜
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60⅜	300 Pacific Mail......	40
50,000 Vir. 6s........	69⅛	100 do........	40⅛
50,000 do........	69⅜	100 do.......b3	40⅛
10,000 do........new	69⅜	100 do........	40⅛
10,000 N. C. St. 6s. x. c	48⅜	100 Rock Island.....	120⅜
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n. b3.........	24⅜	500 do........c	120⅛
200 Mar. Prf......	18	100 Erie.......s3	23⅛
100 Adams Ex......	65⅜	100 do........	23⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅛	100 Mil. & St. P......	81⅜
100 do.......	101⅛	500 Cent. Gold.......	20

MONDAY, May 15—A. M.

The full returns, though not reaching us in an official form, of the Revenues and Expenses of the Government for the Third Quarter, Jan. 1 to March 31, of the current fiscal year, affords the opportunity of presenting, with the aid of the Fourth Quarter of the previous year, the results of the first year's Administration of President GRANT. He came into office March, 1869, and the present returns bring down the figures of receipts and expenses of the Government to the 31st March, 1870. *The surplus is one hundred and four millions.* And this sum has been invested in United States 5-20 Bonds bearing 6 ₩ cent. Gold Interest, for the Sinking Fund, which being compounded and reinvested will add more than six millions in Gold to the surplus of the succeeding year, or, stated in another way, will diminish the annual Gold Interest paid out to the public creditors of the United States over six million of dollars. A further saving of $923,590 in the Interest upon the Currency Debt has been made since March, 1869, partly by the reduction of the 3 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders, and for the rest, by paying off old overdue Compound Notes and Bonds, not then presented for payment.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES—NINE MONTHS.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Revenues.	July 1 to Sept. 30.	July 1 to Sept. 30.
Customs	$49,626,594	$52,596,922
Internal taxes	38,751,402	49,926,352
Lands	714,836	893,864
Miscellaneous	6,250,036	6,222,941
Total first quarter	$95,342,868	$109,642,079
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Customs	$36,960,463	$41,206,147
Internal taxes	31,180,324	37,264,738
Lands	796,195	820,683
Miscellaneous	7,833,219	11,020,532
Total second quarter	$76,769,201	$90,414,100
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Customs	$49,389,534	$48,196,911
Internal taxes	32,602,849	37,980,411
Lands	1,234,820	673,888
Miscellaneous	5,706,854	6,850,485
Total third quarter	$88,934,057	$93,701,695
Total nine months	$261,046,126	$293,753,874
	1868-69.	1869-70.
Expenditures.	July 1 to Sept. 30.	July 1 to Sept. 30.
Civil service	$21,227,106	$15,266,250
Pensions and Indians	12,358,647	13,778,327
War	27,219,117	15,141,263
Navy	5,604,786	6,304,275
Interest	38,742,814	37,544,068
Total first quarter	$105,152,470	$88,034,183
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Civil service	$10,919,060	$11,445,908
Pensions and Indians	5,048,123	3,103,594
War	23,918,873	15,846,353
Navy	6,203,379	6,330,018
Interest	26,228,313	25,485,312
Total second quarter	$72,317,748	$62,212,184
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Civil service	$11,506,893	$13,213,973
Pensions and Indians	12,183,941	12,624,146
War	13,710,025	13,314,443
Navy	3,710,466	6,483,005
Interest	38,272,709	38,898,67[illegible]
Total third quarter	$79,384,034	$84,625,244
Total nine months	$256,854,252	$2[illegible]4,871,611
Nine months.	Johnson Ad.	Grant Ad.
Revenues	$261,046,126	$293,753,874
Expenses	256,854,252	234,871,613
Surplus three quar's	$4,181,872	$58,882,263
Surplus fourth quarter last year		*$45,211,275
Total one year under Grant		$104,093,538

*Same surplus estimated for current fourth quarter this year.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington agent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury holds Gold Coin as follows, compared with the close of April, or as on the 1st of May Schedule of the Public Debt:

	May 1.	May 14.
Total on hand	$115,325,214	$105,763,000
For depositors	33,840,000	35,436,500
In Government ownership	$81,685,814	$70,346,500
Difference since May 1		$11,339,314
May Interest paid at New-York	$12,862,784	
Less Customs received	5,673,072	
Net payments	$7,189,712	
Sales at New-York	2,000,000—	9,189,712
Net difference at other Offices		$2,149,602

The Currency balances in the Treasury have increased from $6,954,000 to $11,555,000 after the purchase of $3,000,000 United States 5-20s as against the sales of $2,000,000 Gold. The Internal Taxes (in Currency) for the fortnight amount to $9,023,845, and the Customs Duties (in Gold) to $8,250,000.

The general appearances of Trade through the past week were unusually active for the middle of May, both in sales of Merchandise at New-York and in the Cotton movement from the South. The receipts of Cotton at all the ports were 38,286 bales, against 22,197 bales same week last year, and the exports to foreign markets 51,240 bales, against 31,334 bales same week last year. The total crop receipts to date figure up 2,674,983 bales, and the exports 1,842,240 bales, comparing respectively with 2,002,179 and 1,279,641 bales in 1869. The demand for Dry-goods, both do-

mestic and foreign, is more encouraging for trade, and a considerable number of country buyers and orders by mail, delayed by the unsettled look of business earlier in the Spring, are now here. The facilities of the Atlantic Cables afford every opportunity to importers to duplicate promptly the favorite styles of goods to meet this demand.

The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange during the week were not sufficient to attract increased speculation in the Gold Room, or to induce preparations for the shipment of Gold abroad. About $600,000 of American Silver half-dollars and quarters, recently sent here from Canada, were shipped during the week.

On the Stock Exchange a very heavy business was again done, the speculation in the Railways continuing upward until Thursday afternoon, when there was a sharp reaction against the Western lines, which continued up to the close on Saturday, and was especially felt on three or four Stocks supposed to have been extensively realized upon by certain prominent operators of the *Bull* party in the midst of the previous excitement. The Stocks of the Reading Road and of New-York Central and Hudson were exceptions to the decline. The Public Funds were steady, and most of the Southern State Bonds rather firm. In the line of Railway Mortgages nothing important occurred during the week. A new up-town Gas Company, known as the Mutual, is about being organized, with a capital of $5,000,000, on which only 50 ℔ cent. will be called up. Mr. VANDERBILT subscribes $1,000,000; Messrs. C. K. GARRISON and JOHN HOY $1,000,000 or $1,500,000, and Messrs. SELIGMAN and others the remainder.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 14, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,136,843
Increase in Specie	954,907
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,838,083
Increase in Deposits	5,080,101
Decrease in Circulation	150,661

	May 15, '69.	May 14, '70.	May 7, '70.
National Capital	$74,257,700	$72,937,895	$72,937,895
Local Capital	9,950,305	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total	$84,208,005	$84,810,043	$84,810,043
Loans	269,588,897	278,383,314	275,246,471
Gold and Gold Notes	15,374,769	32,453,906	31,498,999
Other Legal Tenders	56,501,356	57,947,005	56,108,922
Deposits	199,392,449	222,442,319	217,382,218
Circulation	33,977,794	33,293,980	33,444,641
In Sub-Treasury	84,562,582	82,084,406	84,642,575

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks hold:

	May 7, '70.	May 14, '70.	May 15, '69.
On deposit	$217,382,218	$222,442,319	$199,392,449
Circulation	33,444,641	33,293,980	33,977,794
Total	$250,826,859	$255,736,299	$233,370,243
25 ℔ ct. would be	$62,706,715	$63,934,075	$58,342,561
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	87,607,971	90,400,911	71,876,125
Excess	$24,901,206	$26,466,836	$13,533,564
Rate for Money	5@6 ℔ ct.	5@6 ℔ ct.	7 ℔ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,589,176, against the total entries of 5,588,324 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,419,985, against $4,622,424 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $801,127, against $622,236 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,586,391. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are $12,663 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	March	$27,253,954
August	27,227,202	April 2	5,882,712
September	22,279,489	April 9	6,833,731
October	19,009,219	April 16	6,423,478
November	19,684,197	April 23	7,150,130
December	18,153,434	April 30	7,438,520
January	23,201,519	May 7	6,262,293
February	23,831,656	May 14	5,589,176
Total since July 1			$248,738,021
Against same time in 1869			251,856,817
Decrease since July 1			3,118,796

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	March	$15,948,095
August	18,624,219	April 6	3,109,503
September	17,226,964	April 13	3,213,167
October	19,068,256	April 20	3,306,325
November	17,393,002	April 27	3,308,547
December	18,558,867	May 4	3,439,671
January	12,893,166	May 11	3,419,985
February	11,940,146		
Total since July			$170,528,178
Against same time in 1869			140,306,006
Increase since July 1			$30,220,172
Gold, May 14, 1870			114⅛ ℔ cent.
Gold, May 15, 1869			139⅝ ℔ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	March	$1,521,661
August	3,027,940	April 2	206,952
September	1,768,171	April 9	77,500
October	2,531,076	April 16	425,139
November	1,126,848	April 23	237,983
December	1,732,899	April 30	774,919
January	2,083,392	May 7	591,424
February	2,194,256	May 14	801,127
Total since July 1			$26,170,858
Against same date in 1869			33,789,980
Decrease since July 1			$7,619,122

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,913	August	1,867,963
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,983
December	6,696,666	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May 7	3,086,681	May 7	10,619,563
May 14	2,586,391	May 14	2,253,221
Total	$117,908,734	Total	$80,567,902
Total, 1869	111,379,973	Total, 1869	82,226,227

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS WEEK.

		May 15, '69.
American Gold	114⅜@115⅛@114⅛	139⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜@112⅛	121⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	113⅜@125@114⅜	118⅛
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	107⅛@108⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛@101⅛@101	....
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	94⅛@97@96	....
Rock Island	123⅛@125@119⅛	127⅛
Lake Shore	100⅛@98⅛@98⅛	106⅛
North-western	81⅛@83⅛@79⅛	92
Reading	102⅛@104⅛@103⅛	96
North-western Preferred	91⅛@92@89⅛	103⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38@41@37@37⅛	33⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛@39⅛	95⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81@83@81⅛	87⅛
St. Paul Common	69@67⅛@66⅛	78⅛
New Tennessee 6s	55⅛@56⅛	65⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	47@48⅛	50
Old Virginia 6s	69⅛@69⅛	59
New-Jersey Central	110⅛@108@109	118

The Bank return tends to confirm the decided ease in the Money market at the rates of 5 @6 ℔ cent. At the close of the day lenders were ready to accept 4 ℔ cent. to first-class brokers to make two day's interest over Sunday. The Banks add $3,136,843 to their loans and discounts, and $5,080,101 to their general line of deposits. The latter include a gain of $954,907 in Gold and $1,838,083 in Greenbacks since last Monday. The Treasury Office took in $2,586,391 for Gold Customs during the week; paid out $2,253,221 Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday for account of the Sinking Fund.

The Gold market dragged at 114⅛@114¼ ℔ cent. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher than on the last figures of Friday on the 5-20s of 1867. The Southern State Bonds were steady. The Railway Stocks feverish and most of the Western lines lower, the greatest depression being on Rock Island and North-west Common. The Vanderbilt Stocks showed most strength, notwithstanding the official notice given to the Stock Exchange that 30 days hence the Harlem Company will increase their Capital $1,000,000, or 20,000 shares. The new stock was sold in anticipation by Mr. VANDERBILT a fortnight ago, and the fact was pretty generally understood at the time.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold Coin	114¼	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	57	56⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¾	101
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	96¼	96¼

Reading Railroad	104	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	121¾	119⅞
Northwestern Common	80½	79⅞
North-western Preferred	91	89¾
Pacific Mail Company	40¾	39¼
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	81½
St. Paul Common	66⅞	66½
Lake Shore	99	98⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅝	37½
New-Jersey Central	108½	109

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 14.

General balance yesterday	$83,219,458 21
Gold receipts	531,619 03
Gold payments	2,094,443 25
Gold balance	76,448,068 27
Currency receipts	484,101 53
Currency payments	454,290 61
Currency balance	3,284,671 90
General balance	82,084,406 93
Customs	338,000
Canceled Gold Certificates forwarded to Washington	734,000

And the following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	116⅝	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114
5-20 reg., '62	111⅝	5-20 reg., '67	113⅞
5-20 coup., '62	112	5-20 coup., '67	114¼
5-20 reg., '64	111⅝	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅝	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 reg., '65	111	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	6s Currency	112¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	60⅛	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '81	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	56⅛	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '86	104
Va. 6s, ex coup	69⅜	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	69⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	85	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	95	Ill. War Loan	100¼
N. Carolina 6s	48½	Ind. 5 ℔ ct.	99
N. Carolina new bds	24⅜	Mich. 6 ℔ cent., '73	97
S. Carolina 6s	92	Mich. 7 ℔ cent., '78	98
S. Carolina new bds	82⅞	Mich. 7 ℔ cent. War L.	100
S. Carolina, Apl. & Oct.	81⅝	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	110⅛
Missouri 6s	93⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	110⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s	113⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Cal. 7s, large bds.	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Rhode Island 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Alabama 8s	94	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.Iss.	75⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '75	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	101
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	89
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Galena & Chic. Ex.	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Galena & Chic. 2d M.	91
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	88	Chic. & Rock Is. 1st M.	105
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	82	Chic., R. Is. & Pacific	98
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1 M. '77	91	Morris & Essex 1st M	99¾
Harlem 1st	100⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2 M. S. F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. Sk. Fd.	102¼
Mich. Cent. 1 M. 8s, '82	120⅛	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	103
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1 M.	114	N. J. Cent. new bds.	101
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	95⅛	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 1 M.	104
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	99⅛	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 2d M	99
Central Pacific Bds.	93	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 3d M	93
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	85⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Chic. & Alton Income	91
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd.	97⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bd.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	95	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds	89
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv'le.	88⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	105⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	93
Lack. & West. Bds.	95⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	94⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st M.	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	86
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M.	97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
T. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	94	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1 M.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B	77⅛	Boston, H. & E. Gt'd.	35
T., W. & W. con. conv. F.	80⅛	Tol., Peo. & War., E.D	83⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	143	Commonwealth	114
Manhattan	143	Importers' & Trad's'	155
Merchants'	125	Park	168
Mechanics'	138	Man. & Merchants'	100
Union	130	Central National	112⅛
America	148	Fourth National	108
Phenix	109⅛	Ninth National	110
Tradesmen's	152	Tenth National	128
Mechanics' & Trad's'	125	Oriental	150
National	116	Gold Exchange	60
Merch. Exchange	102	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	108
Seventh Ward	108	Pennsylvania Coal	225
State of New-York	108	Cum. Coal & Iron	43
Commerce	127	Canton Co., Baltimore	71⅛
Ocean	82	Western Union Tel.	33⅛
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	9
American Exchange	112	Quicksilver Pref.	12⅛
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	18
Bank of the Republic	118	Mariposa 1st Pref.	46⅛
Bank of N. America	105⅛	Mariposa Trustee Cer.	47
Hanover	108	Boston Water Power	18⅛
Irving	116	Adams Express	66⅛
Metropolitan	144	Wells-Fargo Express	14⅛
East River	111⅛	Wells-Fargo Scrip	3
Nassau	104	American Express	41⅛
Shoe & Leather	167	U. S. Express	45⅛
Corn Exchange	128	Merchants' Union Ex.	7
Continental	97⅛	Pacific Mail	40⅛
St. Nicholas	117⅛		

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR APRIL.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$334,658	$328,390
Chicago and North-western	950,636	1,712,190
Chicago and Rock Island	448,300	362,981
Clev., Col., Cin. and Indianapolis	216,046	247,681
Illinois Central	597,571	568,282
Michigan Central	412,030	411,814
Milwaukee and St. Paul	443,133	460,287
North Missouri	269,490	149,184
Ohio and Mississippi	270,932	214,409
Pacific of Missouri	289,550	276,246
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	168,705	171,886
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	104,019	....
Toledo, Wabash and Western	318,699	311,882
Total	$4,848,765	$4,627,124

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$1,296,822	$1,271,976
Chicago and Northwestern	3,309,437	3,955,759
Chicago and Rock Island	1,648,000	1,669,958
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	880,207	872,523
Illinois Central	2,559,928	2,400,056
Michigan Central	1,459,576	1,502,006
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,590,127	1,664,602
North Missouri	917,980	650,095
Ohio and Mississippi	989,020	832,314
Pacific of Missouri	1,036,919	973,982
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	656,759	608,258
Total	$16,322,852	$16,412,601

Financial Chronicle.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SHORTEST AND EASIEST RAILROAD line between tide-water and the 15,000 miles of inland river navigation, and 25,000 miles of Western railways, is now building by the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. More than half the work on the line is done, and upward of 5,000 men are employed on the unfinished portion. The advantages of grades, fuel, distance, first cost, (together with concessions from the State of Virginia,) are so important as to entitle it to rank as one of the great trunk lines of the continent. The earnings from local business alone will be sufficient to justify the whole expenditure of construction, and it will be enabled to share, to a large extent, the vast through business between East and West.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD THIRTY-YEAR BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, issued for the purpose of extending the line to the Ohio River, and secured by a mortgage upon the whole line, are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 90 and accrued interest from May 1. Full particulars of guarantee, and advantages accruing to investors, can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 14.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Resin, bbls.	289
Cotton, bales	892	Pork, bbls.	30
Copper, bbls.	331	Beef, pks.	81
Copper, cakes	226	Cut-meats, pks.	429
Eggs, bbls.	1,461	Lard, tcs.	50
Flour, bbls.	11,208	Butter, pkgs.	1,066
Corn-meal, bbls.	60	Cheese, boxes	3,258
Corn-meal, bags	700	Pea-nuts, bags	484
Wheat, bushels	49,232	Starch, boxes	1,340
Corn, bushels	6,400	Tea, half chests	370
Oats bushels	18,000	Tobacco, hhds.	219
Malt, bushels	7,712	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	87
Barley, bushels	2,783	Whisky, bbls.	390
Leather, sides	3,077	Wool, bales	30
Spirits Turp., bbls.	283		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—1,264 bales Cotton, 28,550 lbs. Cheese, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 137 bbls. Fish, 185 bags Regulus.

By the steamer *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—171 bales Cotton, 28,148 bushels Wheat, 148,522 lbs. Tallow, 50 bbls. Dried Apples, 44 tcs. Beef, 7,000 lbs. Bacon, 243 bbls. Resin, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 547 bdls. Hides, 60 cases Tobacco, 200 Hides, 83 hhds. Sugar.

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—492 bales Cotton, 494,639 lbs. Cheese, 62,070 lbs. Bacon, 9,400 lbs. Ham, 183 cases Sewing-machines, 700 tcs. Beef, 5,774 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 20 bales Furs, 420 bbls. Pork, 142 cases Guns, 52 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—19,200 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bbls. Flour, 35 bales Sarsaparilla.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—47 boxes Tobacco, 76 cases Sewing-machines, 2 cases Machinery, 6,369 bbls. Flour, 27,647 bushels Wheat, 38 hhds. Tallow, 5 hhds. Stearine, 53 tcs. Beef, 29 cases Whalebone, 300 boxes Prepared Corn, 11 cases Clocks, 450 bags Waste, 50 boxes Bacon, 300 boxes Cheese, 2,400 Staves.

By the ship *E. W. Stetson*, for London—6 tons Sassafras Root, 5,244 bbls. Flour, 6,200 Staves, 446 bbls. Resin, 88 boxes Clocks, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 31,210 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—192 bdls. Whalebone, 122 bbls. Potash, 70 pks. Sewing-machines, 4 cases Skins, 128 bales Cotton, 4 bales Furs, 6 boxes Pistols, 217 bbls. Fish Roes, 9,919 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Jeannie Marie*, for Havre—6,435 bushels Wheat, 123 bags Cocoa, 40 bales Hogs' Hair, 1,134 bags of Divi Divi, 30 bbls. Copper.

By the schooner *Amba*, for Queenstown—1,150 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—394 cases Tobacco, 27 pks. Furs, 316 bales Cotton, 97 hhds. Tallow, 155 bbls. Whalebone, 3 cases Sewing Machines, 12 pks. Sand-paper, 518 bbls. Resin, 82 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 7,476 bushels Wheat, 20 kegs Caviar, 11 tcs. Pork.

By the brig *Fortuna*, for Oporto—8,800 bushels Wheat, 21 boxes Clocks, 5 cases Drugs, 20 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *Stilleem*, for Gibraltar—191 hhds. Tobacco, 74 boxes Tobacco, 49 cases Tobacco, 200 bbls. Resin, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 10,714 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, 500 bbls. Flour, 41,860 Staves.

By the brig *L. L. Squire*, for Cadiz—750 cases Petroleum, 23 bbls. Beef, 3 tcs. Hams, 14 tcs. Lard, 7 boxes Bacon, 111,930 Staves.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $8 25@$8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry for Rio, which has been quoted steady; sales, 3,802 bags by the brig *Hans*, 1,050 bags by the *Pereira*, and 1,000 bags by the *New-York*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet but steady. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market closes tamely and rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,639 bales, including 228 bales to shippers, 394 bales to spinners, 303 bales to speculators, and 700 bales in transit. Also, 3,700 bales for forward delivery including 400 bales basis Low Middling, May, 22¾c.@22⅞c.; 650 bales basis Low Middling May, 22¼c.@22¾c.; 2,650 bales basis Low Middling July, 22⅝c.@22¾c. ℔ lb. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been active at advancing prices, closing steady at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 16,249 bales, including 8,868 bales for export, 4,389 bales to spinners, 1,748 bales to speculators and 1,240 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active, closing quiet and steady at 22¾c.@23c. The sales on "basis Low Middling" have been—for May, 6,500 bales at 22c.@23c.; for June, 11,650 bales at 22c.@23c.; for July, 5,850 bales at 23c.@23c.; for September, 500 bales at 21c.@21¾c. The exports from this port for the week have been—to Liverpool, 6,511 bales; to Bremen, 99 bales; to Hamburg, 326 bales; to Amsterdam, 252 bales; total, 7,188 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 30,443 bales; to the Continent, 13,583 bales; total, 44,026 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19½	19¾	20
Good Ordinary	21¼	21½	22	22¼
Low Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Middling	23¾	23¾	24	24¼
Good Middling	24¾	24¾	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,160
Receipts last week	15,789
Receipts the preceding week	8,450
Receipts since Sept. 1	625,610
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	2,381
Exports since Sept. 1	357,398
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	388,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	47,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,636,650
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,947,700
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,866,100
Exports same time 1868-69	1,275,150
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	312,850
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	214,800
Estimated Stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,768	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,969	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,306	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,387
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,673	1,441	34,789	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,394	2,556	44,086	18,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,209	57,693	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	65,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,189	85,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,682	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,336	27,195	72,648	48,233	90,086	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,230	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,266	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,865	68,980	80,012	51,424	111,030	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	70,808	42,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,583	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,383	65,747	41,360	101,680	47,417
Jan. 16	76,866	70,366	72,296	37,445	93,389	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	50,763	33,160	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30	88,886	64,979	56,905	22,730	100,349	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	64,858	21,377	106,739	58,659
Feb. 13	94,264	69,445	69,739	39,865	97,669	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768
Feb. 27	91,948	68,952	55,000	58,058	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,273	14,108	42,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	39,664	56,081	78,107
April 2	36,529	56,408	33,219	56,941	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	56,476	34,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	32,738	36,755	28,011	41,694	42,780	53,570
April 23	18,476	47,774	27,360	70,528	40,029	56,646
April 30	17,505	36,202	22,440	31,532	51,348	34,159
May 7	13,894	39,085	21,050	38,171	37,636	37,705
May 14	10,869	27,980	21,608	31,330	38,977	50,233

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	14,075	130,135	15,896	8,197
Mobile	3,560	43,005	7,513	....
Galveston	4,084	31,930	4,517	1,362
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	6,698	44,885	....	3,601
Charleston	2,920	11,350	1,100	....
New-York	4,035	39,051	6,511	677
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	3,139	12,500	859	....
Total this week	38,977	312,846	36,396	13,837
Previously reported	2,597,684	....	1,209,502	606,353
Tot. since Sept. 1, '69	2,636,661	312,846	1,245,898	620,190
Same time last year	1,947,580	214,796	876,374	398,766

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	527,000	378,910
Afloat from India	126,000	344,000
Afloat from America	180,000	183,000
Stock in London	37,380	77,920
Afloat for London	50,000	56,000
Stock in Havre	74,730	40,480
Afloat for Havre	90,753	53,485
Stock in Bremen	13,860	6,858
Afloat for Bremen	19,067	7,039
Stock in United States ports	312,846	214,796
Stock in the interior towns	62,990	35,671
Total	1,494,626	1,393,139
Excess in visible supply		101,487

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now, 50,000 bales; same time, 1869, 60,000 bales; Middling Orleans, now, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; then, 11⅜d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, May 13.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	14,510	10,400
Columbus, Ga.	8,025	4,200
Macon, Ga.	8,138	1,903
Selma, Ala.	4,325	3,000
Montgomery, Ala.	6,250	1,405
Memphis, Tenn.	16,472	12,325
Nashville, Tenn.	5,275	2,438
Total	62,990	35,671

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request for shipment and home use, and quoted a shade easier in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 35; good to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 90, and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 90@$5 15
Extra State	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 25@ 7 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 25@ 5 50
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 55@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 00
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $7@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 35@$5 75 for Inferior to Choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more request at $4 75@$5 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey; $5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in quite moderate supply and limited demand at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 27,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 47½; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 33, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 18½@$1 22, in small lots; No. 3 Spring at $1 12, afloat; Rejected Spring, $1 05; White Genesee, $1 60@$1 70; Amber State, $1 33 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less request, particularly new, which has been quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 17 (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 06@$1 12 for poor to prime New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 16½ for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 05 for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Western, and $1 10@$1 14 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been inactive at unchanged rates; sales have been confined to about 5,500 bushels Canada West at 92½c.@95c., and 1,500 bushels State at 75c.@78c., ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and heavy at from 80c.@$1, as the extremes. Oats have been more active at very full prices for other than mixed Western, in store, which, under rather freer offerings, were quoted a shade cheaper, closing steadily at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 65½c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store; 68c. for do., delivered; 70c.@72c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 70c.@72½c. for State, and 66½c. for Canada, ℔ bushel. The export clearances have been 28,148 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 9,769 bbls. Flour, and 46,847 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 5,244 bbls. Flour, and 31,210 bushels Wheat for London; 16,354 bushels Wheat for Havre; 500 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar; 7,476 bushels Wheat for Bremen, and 8,800 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 60c.@$1 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales 387 bales Jute Butts at 5⅝c., currency, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 19,967 Hides; sales, 31,700 Hides, and 125 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 23¼c.; 670 Dry Buenos Ayres, Cows, 20 lbs., 21¼c.; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., Kips, 10@11 lbs., private terms; 4,730 Dry Entre Rios, 20@21 lbs., 22c.; 2,850 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., 21c.; 1,200 Dry Corrientes, Seconds, 21 lbs., 18c.; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 20 lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 4,300 Dry Bogota, 18@20 lbs.; 300 Dry Curacoa, 25 lbs.; 800 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 1,860 Dry Texas, 22@25 lbs., private terms; 2,450 Wet-salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 48@49 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 1,750 Wet-salted California, 45 lbs., private terms; 3,650 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., 10@11½c.; 1,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 9¼c.@10c., currency, selected; 110 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part to arrive; 25 bales Calcutta Slaughter, Cows, 11 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 76,000 Hides and 365 bales, (same time last year 110,300 Hides and 30 bales,) as follows: 5,700 Dry Buenos Ayres; 3,300 Dry Montevideo; 10,400 Dry Rio Grande; 1,980 Dry California; 3,200 Dry Orinoco; 12,800 Dry Central American; 2,300 Dry Truxillo; 5,200 Dry Sierra Leone; 100 Dry Rio Hache; 2,000 Dry and Salted Bogota, &c.; 700 Dry and Salted West India; 4,700 Dry and Salted Mexican; 11,000 Dry and Salted Texas; 1,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow; 1,200 Wet Salted Texas; 365 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been very quiet since our last, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 18c.@20c.; Michigan at 18c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c., ℔ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The trade since our last has been confined to job lots, within our previous range. New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@45c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 30c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	30c.@36c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand on the basis of 15¼c.@15½c. in bulk, and 20c.@20¼c. in shipping order, ℔ gallon. The receipts here were— bbls.; in Philadelphia, 680 bbls. Refined Oil has been less freely offered in both the local and Philadelphia markets, and has been quoted stronger in price, with a fairly active inquiry noted for export and on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, May deliveries, at 27c.@27¼c.; 7,500 bbls. do., June, at 27¼c.@27½c.; 5,000 bbls. do., July, part at 27¾c.; 4,500 bbls. do., August, at 28c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., June to August, at about 27¾c. per gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for May, at 26¾c.@27c.; 6,000 bbls. do., June, at from 27c.@27¼c., chiefly at 27¼c.@27½c.; 2,600 bbls. do., July, at 27½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., June and July, part at 27½c., and 1,500 bbls. do., August, at 27¾c. ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,150 bbls. The export clearances hence have been only 2,750 cases. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in request at from 32½c.@33½c., ℔ gallon, with sales reported of some 3,500 cases. Naphtha continues in demand at 10c., in shipping order, and 5c., in bulk, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The offerings of Pork have been light, and prices have been quoted stronger, on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at $29 62½@$29 87½, chiefly at $29 75@$29 87½ for New Mess; $28 75@$29 for Thin Mess; $26@$26 75 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, and $32 for Clear, ℔ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, sellers' options, including May, June and July deliveries, at $9 75@$29 87½. Cut-meats continue in moderate demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 235 pks. at 11¾c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@17c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues scarce and quiet at about 14c.@14½c. for Cumberland ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair request at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15¾c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Also 1,500 tcs. prime Western Steam for forward delivery, including seller May, at 16⅝c.; seller May and June at 16½c., and seller June and July at 16¼c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in demand and held with confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$15 50 for Plain Mess, $15 50 and $18 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet, but firm, at $25@$27 for Prime Mess, and $30@31 for Indian Mess, and $14 50@$15 25 for Old Prime Mess, ℔ tierce; sales 175 tierces. Beef Hams have been inquired for at $28 @$33 ℔ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Butter has been in request at unchanged figures. We quote: State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@30c., ℔ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,066 pks. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at from 8c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 3,258 boxes.

SUGARS—There has been only a limited business reported in raw at drooping prices. Sales 402 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 8¾c.@10¼c., and 1,130 boxes Havana at from 9¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9c.@9¼c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10¼c., ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅞c.@10½; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅞c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, ranging from 11¾c.@12¾c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@16¼c., and 33,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed; sales of 275 bbls., in lots, at $1 09@$1 09½, chiefly at $1 09½, for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks. ℔ gallon; receipts, 390 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The main business today has been in the line of Petroleum charters at irregular rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements were confined to 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 80 hhds. Tallow at 15s., and 110 boxes Bacon at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at about 1s. 7d. ℔ bbl. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum for the United Kingdom, Continent or Baltic, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian brig, same destination and privileges, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl. For Rotterdam, a Norwegian ship, with 5,300 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. ℔ bbl. For Copenhagen, a Danish brig, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For a Baltic point direct, a North German brig, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, May 12, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Long—13.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Petition and resolution, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged opposite number one hundred and fifty-three Baxter-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition and resolution, That Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Improved Nicolson pavement, Robbins' process.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition and resolution, That Forty-fifth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, be paved with improved Nicolson pavement, Robbins' process.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition and resolution, That Forty-third-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Barker.

Petition and resolution, That Cliff-street, from John to Frankfort-street, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Murray—

That a gas lamp-post be placed and street lamp lighted on south-west corner of Amity and Sullivan-streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That a crosswalk be laid across Eighth-avenue, opposite number three hundred and forty-six.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Paul National Pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue —, be paved with Paul National Pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reilly—

That the carriage way of Birmingham-street, from Madison to Henry-street, be repaired and repaved.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That the time for completing the contract for work of regulating, &c., Seventy-first-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be extended to October first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That Forty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue, be paved with the Improved Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to employ a suitable person to prepare for the press the ancient records of the City of New-Amsterdam, and those of the City of New-York prior to eighteen hundred and fifty, and cause five thousand copies to be printed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be paved with the Improved Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Crocker—

That Daniel A. Bostwick will be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John S. Kelly, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

That the Mayor be requested to return to this Board a resolution passed April eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, providing for re-assessing certain vacated assessments for sundry street improvements upon the property forfeited.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

That John C. Fraser be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Charles Fraser, resigned.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of resolutions; to pave with Belgian pavement Thirtieth-street, from First-avenue to East River; Twenty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River; Twenty-eighth-street, from First-avenue to East River; Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; Thirty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; Thirty-third-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River.

Which was carried, and the papers laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication, being a specification for the Robbins preserved wood-pavement.

Which was directed to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Controller, transmitting his annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, which was laid on the table and directed to be printed in document form.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit Dennis Riorden to place watering trough in front of his premises, number seventy-two Greenwich-avenue; to permit property-owners on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to regulate and grade said street between said avenues; to amend resolution approved February fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, appointing Stephen Rapelyea a Commissioner of Deeds, by striking therefrom the words Stephen Rapelyea, and inserting in lieu thereof the words Stewart Rapelje; to set, curb and gutter-stones and flag sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway; to permit Connor & Gaughan to place an ornamental lamp in front of number ninety-two Leonard-street; to permit John F. Steinhoff to erect a lamp on south-east corner of Cedar and Church streets; to permit J. & S. Lynch to place a watering-trough in front of number three hundred and sixty-four Washington-street; to permit Philip Divers to place a watering-trough on west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; to permit John Caswell to lay a drain from number one hundred and five Water-street to connect with sewer in said street; to permit John J. Carberry to place an ornamental lamp on north-east corner of Ann and William streets.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To set curb and gutter-stones and flag sidewalk on north-east corner of Marion and Prince streets, to the distance of eighty feet on Marion-street; to pave with Hamar wood pavement Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Sixth-avenue; to lay gas-mains, &c., in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River; to build a sewer in Sixteenth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River; to build a sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Ninth-avenue to North River; to flag sidewalks on south side of Fiftieth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; to build receiving-basin on south-east corner of Avenue A and Ninety-second-street; to regulate, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; to build a sewer in Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; to pave with Belgian pavement, Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; to lay gas-mains, &c., in Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street; to flag sidewalk on the south side of West Thirteenth-street, in front of numbers thirty-six and thirty-eight; to donate two thousand and six hundred dollars to the Central Presbyterian Church, to pay assessments; to place and light two gas-lamps in front of the Colored Home, in Sixty-fifth-street.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, To pave with Belgian pavement, from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Saturday, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

Thursday, May 12, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Odell, Hoffman, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay—16.

The minutes of meeting held May nine were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-fifth-street, from Madison-avenue to Fifth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

To place a free drinking hydrant on the south-east corner of Tenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To place and light two street lamps in front of the Church of the United Brethren, on Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number one thousand one hundred and sixty Broadway, and that the vacant lot on east side of Mulberry-street, one hundred feet north from Bayard-street, being lot number seventy-four Mulberry-street, be fenced in.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Hill, Odell, Hoffman, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay—16.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Hill the Committee on Salaries and Offices were discharged from further consideration of resolution to appoint Samuel Schrole a Commissioner of Deeds, vice George L. Loutrel, who has failed to qualify, and on motion of Assistant Alderman Robinson the same was laid on the table; also, on motion of Assistant Alderman Hill, the same Committee was discharged from further consideration of resolution to appoint John A. Kelly a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John M. Hall, who has failed to qualify, and the resolution was then adopted.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Saturday next, the fourteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a highly-respectable woman, who has worked for many years for the same families; understands dress-making and millinery; no objection to go in the country. Apply for one day, May 16, at No. 24 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; she is a good seamstress; cut and fit; operate; dress-maker; also good chamber-maid; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; sixteen years' experience in the care of children; would like to travel to Europe or the country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISters; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; or would do all the work of a small family; are competent and have good City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 232 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st., third floor, front room, over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to take care of an infant or grown children; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; seventeen years' reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 165 East 35th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, for the City or country, a cook's situation; is an excellent cook; can do all kinds of fancy cooking and baking; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; very respectable; City or country; has good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and laundress; can flute, polish, &c.; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress, or to do fine washing; she is a thorough laundress; can do up ladies' fine washing neatly; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 866 2d-av., Room No. 11, between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITuations together, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both have good City reference. Address No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; no objection to the country for the Summer; can come well recommended from last place. Apply at No. 473 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; would do chamber-work and fine washing; thoroughly competent and has most desirable City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home; best of reference if required. Call at No. 218 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a highly-recommended young woman; nine years' reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, by a Protestant girl. Can be seen from her present employer's, No. 407 5th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 133 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and assist in the waiting. Apply at No. 417 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS housekeeper in a widower's family, where there are children; best of reference. Call at 171 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement desires a position as companion to an invalid lady or the care of a young lady and do fine sewing; will be found obliging; no objection to travel or country. Address Miss WALKER, No. 20 East 22d-st.

A LADY WHO HAS TRAVELED IN Europe wishes to accompany a family visiting there as governess or companion; speaks French and German fluently; salary reasonable, and best references given. Address M. S. H., Box No. 1,844 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE AND refinement wishes to travel in Europe with a lady as companion; is acquainted with the Continent, and speaks French; no remuneration desired. Address C. F. D., No. 40 East 18th-st.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, FOR country and City, can be obtained today at the old-established New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

AT THE MAGNIFICENT OFFICE over the drug-store, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., a select class of respectable servants—German, French and Irish—constantly on hand.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; has twenty-seven years' experience; is married; no incumbrance; best City reference given. Address B. L., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address P. P., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERman, without family, a situation as coachman; understands his business; good recommendations. Address C. HINRICHSEN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable Protestant man of long experience; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the private stable No. 146 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET OR traveling servant; understands shaving and hair dressing; no objection to go to any part; good reference of two years at the day from the gentleman he has just left. Call or address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or Mr. Hooper's drug-store, No. — 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a steady young man; an American, and of Protestant principles; understands the care and driving of horses, plain gardening, &c.; is willing to do anything that has to be done around the house; good reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a respectable Protestant man of sober, quiet and industrious habits; of long experience and highly recommended; is willing and obliging; country preferred. Address H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as farmer, or coachman and gardener, having fifteen years' experience in this country; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can produce undoubted testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or in any other capacity, in a private family, where his services would be useful; speaks English, German, French and Spanish; best references. Address P. P., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a Scotchman recently arrived; understands his business thoroughly; good reference from last employer. Call or address W. S., New-York Tattersall's, 42d-st., 7th-av. City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN and wife, situations to take the entire charge of a farm; understand their business thoroughly; the wife will take charge of the dairy if required; very best of reference. Address A., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages, and would make himself useful; good recommendations. Address J. C., private stable No. 21 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; will be found faithful, willing and obliging; City or country; no objection to any part; good references. Address T. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as vegetable gardener and to take care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful; the best City references. Address for two days J. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; country preferred; good references from his late employer in the City. Address or call on W. N., No. 36 West 9th-st., City, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant man; is a good fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; would make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address A. A., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A situation as gardener or farmer; understands the care of horses; good driver and groom; or make himself generally useful; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter; sober, honest, and of thorough experience; two years' reference from last employer; would go to the country or Europe. Can be seen or heard of at No. 27 Waverley-place, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, lately from the country; has long experience in the care of horses and carriages; is a first-class driver. Address P. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and gardener; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has good references. Call or address for three days, T. K., No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY respectable man, as butler or waiter in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended by his late employer. Call or address M. C., No. 916 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; City or country; has the best of City references as to capability. Address J. M., No. 258 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a respectable young man; best City reference. Call at or address present employer's for three days, No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; has fourteen years' City reference from his last place. Address for two days D. L. No. 63 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CAPAcity of coachman by a Protestant young man; best of City and country references. Call or address, for two days, H. H., No. 230 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; has also worked a number of years on fast road stock. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; two years' reference; knows the City; no objection to City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; has lived seven years in last place. Address GEO. BLIVEN, No. 124 West 36th-st.

A COURIER WISHES TO TRAVEL with a family going to Europe; he is a learned companion; acquainted with foreign countries, especially with France, his native country. Address Box No. 535 Newport, R. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE steady, respectable, active ladies as working housekeepers, American or English preferred; one for a first-class hotel in the City, the others for gentlemen's families in the country. Apply, with references, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Agency, No. 109 4th-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND TIDY girls as waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers, those lately landed, American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, suited immediately, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXperienced young women, one as cook, the other as excellent waitress; the cook can do French, English and American cooking, meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all good English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French and German ladies-maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., for City and country.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready for a large number of experienced servants in first-class private families; girls lately landed suited immediately; no charge till engaged.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with City references, to take care of two children. Apply at No. 3 East 12th-st., Saturday and Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED partnership.—The limited partnership formed on the 17th day of March, 1869, by and between WILLIAM B. WOOD as general partner, and MOSES WOOD, LYMAN NICHOLS and ALVAH CROCKER as special partners, was, by mutual consent of the surviving partners and the executors, &c., of MOSES WOOD, deceased—in his lifetime one of the special partners—dissolved by the death of the said MOSES WOOD, on the 8th day of May, in the year 1869.

WILLIAM B. WOOD, General Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Special Partner.
ALVAH CROCKER, Special Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, } Executor of Moses Wood, Special Partner, dec'd.

[United States Internal Revenue stamp, five cents, canceled.] ap25-law4wM*

NOTICE.—BOTH PARTIES HAVING WITHdrawn from business, the copartnership hitherto existing between them, under the firm of BOGERT & KNEELAND, is by mutual consent dissolved.

HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES KNEELAND.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, a plot containing 2⅛ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 49 Wall-st.

THE TREASURER OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND with much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of $3,298 42, by the hands of Alonzo Slote, Esq., Treasurer of the Firemen's Ball Committee, being the net proceeds of the Forty-first Annual Ball, given at the Academy of Music, Jan. 31, 1870, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

The Treasurer, in behalf of the Benevolent Fund, has again to express his sincere thanks to the Ball Committee for their untiring energy and praiseworthy efforts in producing for the patronage of our fellow-citizens one of the most brilliant entertainments in the festivities of the past season, the result of which is most gratifying to the officers and friends of our charity. To our fellow-citizens who so generously responded to the efforts of the Committee, we tender our warmest acknowledgments. Although the Volunteer Fire Department has ceased to exist as an active and working organization, it is most gratifying to know that our fellow-citizens still cherish a lively and generous recollection of the services and sacrifices they so cheerfully and gratuitously rendered. While gratefully acknowledging past favors, we earnestly appeal to the benevolence of our fellow-citizens to aid us in saving from penury and want those deserving objects whom misfortune has placed within the pale of our charity.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1870.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants 200

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT ART SALE,

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ON THE EVENINGS OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 20 AND 21, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, will be sold, positively without reserve, one of the FINEST GALLERIES OF MODERN ART EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN THIS CITY.

This collection will comprise the Original of the large picture destroyed by fire, THE REPUBLICAN COURT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BY ROTHERMEL; THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE, Painted to order for Charles X. of France, BY DUBUFE; PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN Delivering his second Inaugural Address, BY LEUTZE; LONG BRANCH IN THE SEASON BY MOONLIGHT, 1868, BY ROSENBERG; ITALIA, BY THE BARON WAPPERS, OF BRUSSELS, with a series of fine paintings by the following eminent American artists, viz.: GIFFORD, JAS. HART, TAIT, NEHLIG, POPE, LANG, SONNTAG, SMILLIE, BIERSTADT, W. HART, HADE, BRISTOL, J. G. BROWN, DE HAAS, OGILVIE, FAIRMAN, RONDEL, KEKKING, WILLIAMSON, CULVERHOUSE, CARTER AND OTHERS.

And the leading European Masters, BORCHARD, DIAZ, MAROHN, MELLER, CHAPLIN, DUMARESQ, DEVAUX, FAUVEL, LEDBUT, ROZIER, L. EPINAY, DUBOURGAL, BILDERS, MARTENS, VILLAMEE, BENNASSAI, LEON, BORKMANN, WATELET, COUDER, MONFALLET, VON WILLE, ERDMANN, TOUSSAINT, LACHENWITZ, JERNBERG, CAREHOFF, SELL, JACOBSON, HERREN, LINDLAR, ADLOFF, ARNZ, NOEL, SPANGLER, KLEIN, WILMS, FRIEBEL, LASSALLE, KREUTZER, KOEKKOEK, RUYTEN, MAES, VERHOEVEN, BALL, VAARBERG, BIDAN, GERARD, VERTEN, VAN HAMME, CARABAIN, SPOHLER, LINNIG, COMS, DE BRACKELEER, SCHAEFELS, AND OTHERS OF EQUAL CELEBRITY.

Also a bust of J. C. CALHOUN, BY GREENOUGH, and several pieces of statuary from the New-York Club, and a fine mosaic table, (THE COLISEUM, ROME.)

On view on and from MONDAY, May 16, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—At the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 17, at 7½ o'clock precisely, a valuable collection of paintings by celebrated foreign and American artists, including a special sale of pictures and studies and carved oak studio furniture belonging to Mr. Wm. P. W. Dana, who is about leaving for Europe. Some of Mr. Dana's most important works will be comprised in the sale, together with a number of works by French artists, collected by him.

Also, by order of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, part of their valuable consignments to this City.

Prominent among the works in the collection is a large historical subject by the distinguished English artist, T. M. Joy, representing "The Meeting of King James IV. and the Scottish Outlaws at Penmanscore;" the much admired "EXTREMES MEET" and "HEARTS EASE" by W. P. W. Dana; an important and fine work by Prof. Carl Hubner; "The Pastor's Birthday," by Otto Weber; "Cattle and Landscape, near Fontainebleau," by Jourdan; "The Reverie," and other choice works by Plassan, Becker, Aubert, Verboeckhoven, Le Poittevin, De Cock, Toulmouche, Giradet, Des Hayes, Schenck, Herzog, Hamman, Van Hove, Luminais, Sain, Monginot, Baron, Lemmens, Martinus, Hublin, Moulinet, Guerard, Kaemmerer, Verschur, Erdman, Schlesinger, Lazerges, Milner, Jungheim, Hamon, Walraven, Lobrichon, &c., &c.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.—Contributions by Durand, McEntee, Kensett, Gignoux, Shattuck, Staigg, Lambdin, Thom, De Haas, Wm. T. Richards, Babcock, Gifford, Cropsey, Homer, Hays, Lily M. Spencer, Inness, &c., &c.

The exhibition is now open, and will continue every day and evening until time of sale—MONDAY and TUESDAY next.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On the evening of SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, At the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., ABRAHAM LINCOLN delivering his second Inaugural address, by E. LEUTZE, from Library of New-York Club. Life size. This painting is considered to be one of the best PORTRAITS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, and as a work of art is in every way worthy of the late artist.

ALSO, the MARBLE STATUARY from the Conservatory of the NEW-YORK CLUB, viz.: TWO BACCHANTES, TWO SPHINXES, CROUCHING VENUS, MAID AT THE FOUNTAIN, and THE FAWN.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

AN AUCTION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, oil-paintings, mirrors, hall-stands, library and dining-chairs, parlor and bedroom suites, cottage mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, walnut bedsteads, hall chairs, mattresses, &c.

GEORGE BARKER will sell on TUESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Brevoort-place, East 10th-st., one door west of Broadway, elegant walnut and gilt couch in crimson velvet, Turkish easy chairs in crimson plush, pier mirrors, carved walnut hall chairs, parlor suites in green reps, walnut bedroom suites, parlor ottomans, iron safes, marble-top tables, commodes, sewing-machine, piano, carpets, pictures, &c., to be sold without reserve on account of storage and advances.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 16, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:

2,828 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,172 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Hunter*, from Palermo.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted, when all others have failed. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

COAL.

COKE $3 A CHALDRON, DELIVERED from Manhattan Gas-works, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 9, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 17, at 3 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters, by Mlle Chilo, Lemke, Lillegri, Mme. Gazzaniga, and Messrs. Petrelli and Foossati.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-av., corner of 23d-st.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss M. Mostayer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclerq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LION OF NUBIA, and VETERAN OF THE OLD GUARD.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th av.
LECTURE BY CHARLES W. BROOKE. Subject—"Irish Diamonds."

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Two copies, one year..... 5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engravind of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The second of the international yacht races between the *Sappho* and *Cambria* took place on Saturday, and was won by the American, the Englishman withdrawing at the moment of the start. The *Sappho* went over the course alone. A protest against giving the prize to the winner was spoken of.... The annual Press Fund dinner was given in London on Saturday....According to the British Blue Book just issued, the Cunard line of steamers receives an annual subsidy from the Government of £70,000, and the Inman line £36,000....The bodies of the victims of the Greek brigands reached London yesterday ....The French Corps Legislatif will reassemble to-morrow. The reported contemplated extradition of GUSTAVE FLOURENS is contradicted by the French Government. MELLINET and REGAULT, editors of the *Marseillaise*, with others implicated in the plot of February last, have been provisionally liberated. The examination into the cases of those implicated in the recent plot still continues in Paris. Forty-nine persons were condemned on Friday to various terms of imprisonment, and eight were acquitted.... Great preparations were making for the formal official proclamation of the late vote; the Emperor will receive and make a speech on the subject to a deputation of the Corps Legislatif.... The discussion of the Lesser Catechism question closed in the Ecumenical Council on Friday, and the consideration of Infallibility was to begin on Saturday. About one hundred members have given notice that they will oppose the proposed dogma....Political disturbances occurred in Florence on Friday, participated in mainly by the students. A number of arrests were made, and the city is now called "quiet." GARIBALDI'S refusal to act against the insurrection in the Neapolitan provinces is attributed to the fact that the insurgents are, many of them, his own workmen and friends....A Lisbon telegram is to the effect that a formidable insurrection has broken out at the Island of Madeira....DIETRICHSTEIN MENSDORF has been appointed Governor of Bohemia, with head-quarters at Prague.

CUBA.

A Havana dispatch says a number of ladies in Trinidad had recently been sentenced to imprisonment, but through the intercession of the American Consul were exiled instead. Additional surrenders of insurgents are reported. DIEGO and GASPER AGUERO were garroted in Havana on Saturday afternoon. They died bravely. A great crowd witnessed the execution. The name of the Englishman who died on Guajoba Island was HILL, and not, as has been stated, RYAN. The correspondence for New-York in the *Missouri's* mails was inspected yesterday before the sailing of the steamer.

GENERAL.

The Canadian steamer *Chicora* left Collingwood, Canada, on Saturday night with troops, stores, and horses, to transport the stores across the portage at Sault Ste. Marie.

The trial of STOWE, for the murder of HUMPHREY ROBERTS, was concluded at Janesville, Wis., on Thursday. Mrs. ROBERTS caused considerable excitement in the Court by seizing STOWE by the throat and choking him, saying she had killed her boy and she was going to kill him.

The steam-boat *War Eagle* was burned yesterday at La Crosse, Wis., and the persons on board were forced to escape by jumping into the water. A negro and a white boy were drowned. The fire originated from the explosion of a lamp on the steamer "Minnesota," at the Minnesota and St. Paul Railroad depot and the elevator building, which were destroyed. The fire originated from a lamp dropping into kerosene standing from a barrel on the steamer.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, at Memphis, Tenn., the Committee on the removal of the Book-Concern to Louisville, reported in favor of two houses—one in Baltimore and the other in St. Louis. The Committee on the subject of the union of the Northern and Southern Churches reported resolutions setting forth that the Commission appointed to the Chicago Conference, in 1866, was not authorized to make overtures for union to the Church South, but to treat with any Church that might desire a union with the Church North; and, moreover, that if the Commission were clothed with these powers the interests of the Church South demand the maintenance of separate distinct organizations. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The stable and sheds of the Union Hotel at Sing Sing were destroyed by fire Saturday morning.

An important meeting of iron masters was held at Columbia, Penn., on Friday. It was the unanimous feeling that the furnaces in that vicinity should stop work, as the current rates are not high enough to warrant further production of pig-iron.

The 30th of May having been designated for the decoration of the graves of deceased soldiers, the Quartermaster-General has issued a circular directing that work on the national cemeteries shall be suspended on that day, except such as is necessary in making the preparations, and that all organized processions or parties visiting them be admitted.

An order has been prepared and will be issued from the Department of the Interior, requiring official permission before constructing railroads through Indian reservations.

The scarcity of water in the gulches of New-Mexico seriously interferes with mining progress.

The troops stationed at Atlantic Gulch, near Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory, on the 4th inst., attacked a party of Indians who had stolen property in their possession, when a fight ensued, in which two savages were killed. The Indians retreated, leaving the stolen stock, and were pursued by the troops, and in the running fight which continued all day five more Indians were killed. Lieut. STANDBRAGH was killed and Sergt. BROWN seriously wounded. A war party of Ogallalahs recently entered the cabin of a settler on the Nebraska River, north of Sioux City, Iowa, and, after a friendly salutation, shot the man's wife and little son, and carried off his daughter, aged thirteen, a prisoner. The man escaped.

The report that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company have leased the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, is denied.

RIDWOOD FISHER, City Surveyor of Denver, Colorado, was killed on Thursday last by a runaway team.

Four buildings were burned in Canal-street, Chicago, yesterday, involving loss equal to $75,000.

At a Fifteenth Amendment Ratification jubilee of about 2,000 colored people living on the line of the Pacific Railway, held at Sedalia, Mo., on Friday, resolutions were adopted opposing the Suffrage Amendment to the State Constitution, and declaring that they will only vote to enfranchise those lately in rebellion when the word "white" is stricken from the Constitution.

The death of THEODORE CLAY, a son of Hon. HENRY CLAY, who for fifty years has been an inmate of the Lexington, Ky., Lunatic Asylum, is announced in a Louisville dispatch.

The rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association of Boston, located in Pearl-street, were opened and publicly dedicated on Saturday. Speeches were made by Gov. CLAFLIN, Hon. WILLIAM SPOONER, President of the Association, and others.

A meeting on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held last evening, at St. James' Lutheran Church, corner of Third-avenue and Fifteenth-street. Addresses in reference to the ensuing Conference were delivered, and some suggestions were made as to the best means of promoting its success. The principal speakers were Drs. SHAFT and ELDRIDGE.

Rev. L. H. GULICK, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, delivered an address, last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on "Missions and their Results in the Pacific Ocean."

A large temperance meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening, at which STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., presided. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL and GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

Gov. Hoffman Protects Broadway.

Gov. HOFFMAN has indicated his consistency, and preserved the City from flagrant robbery and outrageous wrong by refusing to sanction the Arcade Railroad bill. The reasons for his decision are clearly stated in the document we print this morning, and they furnish the amplest vindication of his course. To the readers of the TIMES, the objections relied upon by the Governor are not new. We urged them again and again during the progress of the measure through the Legislature, whose action is now officially arraigned with a cogency which seems to us irresistible.

To state fairly the provisions of the bill is to secure its condemnation. The extraordinary powers conferred upon the corporators, the unexampled manner in which the rights of property are invaded and the business interests of our great thoroughfare placed in jeopardy, the extent to which public property is surrendered in utter violation of faith with the City's creditors, the fact that for the purpose of conducting a speculative experiment the machinery of the local Government is operated adversely to the public weal,—are points upon which the Governor enlarges with admirable effect. He shows that while property-owners are menaced with a method of estimating damages or compensation for which there is neither precedent nor justification, and while public property is assigned away to an extent which has no parallel, the corporators are virtually absolved from the responsibility which should attach to all public works. They acquire enormous and most dangerous privileges, and, in turn, furnish no adequate guarantees. They may take public property without compensation, and, after all, leave a large part of their project untouched. They may obstruct business for a period that is practically unlimited, and so defeat the only purpose of the bill which possesses the least plausibility. They are made the masters of Broadway, its property and trade, all in connection with an enterprise which many practical men pronounce visionary, and for the failure of which there can be no remedy. To the corporators the bill is a mine of wealth; to our propertied and trading classes it is a scheme of spoliation and wrong; to the general public it is a delusion and a snare.

From evils so manifold and great, the intervention of Gov. HOFFMAN happily delivers us. He has moral courage enough to disregard appeals based upon his alleged approval of another charter, and vision clear enough to detect the falsity of the pretence by which some have sought to conceal the real scope of the plan. Nor does he ignore the necessity of providing increased facilities for City transit. The discretion in which the growth of the City is limited renders imperative additional means of travel; but an admitted public necessity furnishes no pretext for a scheme fraught with the mischief and peril which attach to the Arcade Railroad bill.

We should have been glad had Gov. HOFFMAN'S sense of duty prompted him to go one step beyond his present position, and to protest against any scheme involving interference with the surface of Broadway. Apart altogether from the objections incident to the particular bill in regard to which his judgment is so emphatically stated, we think that the necessity of preserving Broadway intact, as against all railroad schemers, cannot be too soon or too explicitly affirmed. Other methods of getting up town are indeed indispensable, but they should be provided without essentially changing the present character of Broadway. Relieve it by diverting some of the traffic which at certain hours now floods it, but let it be preserved from railroads, surface or under-ground. If the Legislature could be induced to manifest this determination, we believe that improvements through other channels would be hastened, and the property-owners and business men of Broadway would be preserved from the assaults that are now made upon them periodically.

The Treasury and the Debt.

Inasmuch as Mr. BOUTWELL, soon after his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, changed the character of the monthly debt statement, a comparison of the one issued on the 1st inst., with that of May 1, 1869, is required to show the precise difference in the financial situation:

	May 1, 1869.	May 1, 1870.		
5-20 6 per cent..	$1,886,289,400	$1,888,253,900	Inc.	$64,500
10-40 5 per cent.	221,589,300	221,589,300		.....
3 per cent. certificates.....	53,340,000	45,535,000	Dec.	7,705,000
3 per cent. Pension Fund....	14,000,000	$14,000,000		.....
Matured Debt and Interest.	6,054,894	4,281,120	Dec.	1,773,813
Legal Tenders.	356,113,844	356,107,221	Dec.	6,623
Fractional Currency.....	26,250,229	29,254,321	Inc.	4,003,998
Total.....	$2,572,637,801	$2,567,220,962	Inc.	4,068,498
Total Dec.....				9,465,436
Gold Certif's...	16,307,200	23,940,400		.....
Accrued Interest, gold.....	45,068,186	52,821,779		.....
Gold, over and above Certif'a.	92,031,782	81,684,813	Dec.	10,346,919
Gold, less accrued int'st.	46,965,547	28,863,034	Dec.	18,102,512
Currency owned by U. S...	7,896,564	6,954,094	Dec.	942,470

This account shows a reduction in the gross amount of the debt (leaving out the bond purchases) of $5,418,938 26; a loss of gold of $10,346,919 33, and a loss of currency of $942,470 01. The amount of bonds purchased during the year, including the premium, is about one hundred and ten millions, and there has been a loss, adding gold and currency together, of $11,289,389 30 in resources. The gold in the Treasury, over and above the accrued interest and outstanding gold certificates, amounted, on the 30th of April, to $28,863,034 97. By accrued interest is meant the proportion of interest not yet matured earned up to the day when calculated, a mode of presenting the monthly statement which Mr. BOUTWELL adopted on the ground that it gave the truest idea of the actual situation. At the same time last year the amount of gold, with the same deductions, was $46,965,547-63, a difference against the Department of $18,102,512 66. This difference, and the fact that the receipts of the Government for duties and internal revenues must soon be influenced injuriously by the depression which has pressed upon our industry for the last eight months, may be expected in some degree to affect the power of the Department to sell gold and purchase bonds.

To-Morrow.

The most notable feature of the election to be held to-morrow is the apparent apathy which exists throughout the State. Notwithstanding the constant appeals of the Press, for several weeks, the people do not seem to bestow that active attention to the subject which its importance demands. We do not believe that this condition of things is the result either of indifference or of ignorance. The voters generally are readers of newspapers, and have been informed not only of the important nature of the judicial offices to be filled, and of the long tenure upon which they are to be held, but also of the personal fitness of the various candidates. In our Metropolis they are equally well posted in regard to the nature of the municipal reforms sought to be effected, and the controlling importance which they possess to the tax-payer. It seems almost an imputation upon the efficiency of Republican institutions that, under these circumstances, the people should evince such a lack of earnestness, and such a general apathy.

There are a variety of influences at work, all tending to create the popular inaction we have mentioned. The strongest of these is undoubtedly an economic one. The season of the year is inauspicious, especially in the rural districts. The farmers are now in their busiest season, and are loth to be called from their labors; the commercial men have but just entered upon their work, and thousands of voters are absent from home on their first trip, and almost every other pursuit is absorbed in the preliminary organization upon which depends the success of the whole year's effort. While there is no positive disposition to shirk their political duties, there is a feeling that business should, at this time, take precedence of all other affairs. Our people have fallen into the habit of postponing political labors till late in the Fall, and then of disposing of it in the aggregate at the general election in November. Hence special elections are deemed a bore, and a light poll is the result.

Another reason for the lack of interest manifested through the State, is the small personal interest which is brought to bear. There are twelve candidates nominated in the whole State, of whom but eight are to be elected. There is no patronage involved, and hence the voters are not stimulated by that "lively sense of benefits expected" which operates so strongly in a general canvass. There is no denying the fact that the average voter will not take as much pains to deposit his ballot from a mere sense of duty, or from an exalted sense of the importance of the result, as from a selfish desire to advance the material interests of himself or a friend, or to create a political obligation entitling him to ask a future reward from his party. We admit that this is a low standard of political action, and one which is demoralising and dangerous to the commonwealth; but it is one that prevails to an extent which cannot be overlooked.

So far as the canvass in this City is concerned, there are still other influences at work. Tammany is in such strong control through the enormous amount of patronage which it is able to dispense, and which has been shrewdly held in reserve until after election, that there is no hope of succeeding against it. The best citizens are therefore apt to forego voting altogether, under the impression that it is a mere question as to the majority—whether it shall be a few thousands greater or less. They forget the importance to the general canvass of keeping down the City majority to a point so low that the rest of the State can overcome it. In an important national or State canvass they may be induced to give a full vote, but even then it is because the working managers are animated to unwonted zeal by the patronage hoped for from Albany and Washington, far more than by considerations of principle involving the general good.

For these reasons, among others, we anticipate that a comparatively small vote will be polled all over the State to-morrow. Experience has taught us that in a light poll the Democrats have an advantage, a large majority of absentees being always Republicans. Of course the Democratic vote will be largely affected, but not so largely as our own. We believe that in a canvass on the Judiciary alone we could carry the State. The action of the Legislature last Winter lost our adversaries a great many votes, and there are 15,000 colored votes which will be polled for the first time, all of which will certainly be cast against the party which withdrew the ratification of the State of New-York from the Fifteenth Amendment. The device of holding the judicial and municipal elections at the same time was a shrewd one, and was intended to guard against the possibilities of defeat we have pointed out. How far it will prove successful, remains to be seen.

A Tax on Knowledge.

Will not a tariff of twenty-five cents per pound upon imported books be one of those measures of "protection" which exercise a mischievous tendency even upon the very class they are designed to serve?

To-day, the proposal to fix a specific duty at the rate named will probably be discussed in Congress. American publishers and importers declare that it will greatly injure their business, without conferring corresponding advantages on any other class. They say this: Put on a specific duty rather than an *ad valorem* duty, if you absolutely cannot help it, but we have a right to demand that your duty shall not be so high as to virtually destroy our business. The twenty-five cents per pound is out of all reason. It is a crushing duty. The American houses make the following statement: "Any blow at the importing interest, so far as books are concerned, will injure American houses as compared with English, in the proportion of *nine* to *one*." The proposed new duty would involve an average increase upon works in general literature of 163 per cent. Is this necessary or desirable, considering that there is at present an *ad valorem* duty on books of twenty-five per cent.? Is not that sufficient protection?

Why increase the taxes on knowledge? Food for the mind should at least be procurable at a reasonable cost. The proposed new duty is suggested in the interest of a few, at the expense of teachers, ministers, students, and the great body of the public. It is the duty of Congress to reject it summarily.

An Old Enemy of the Holy See.

Five hundred years ago there was born in a little town on the borders of Bohemia, a man who shares with WYCLIFFE the distinction of being the pioneer of the Protestant reformation. When the seventeenth Ecumenical Council began its sittings at Constance in 1414, it was greatly exercised touching the claims of two rival Popes who kept up a lively interchange of ecclesiastical thunder between Avignon and Rome, but it found an object of even more pressing concern in the books of a certain uncompromising reformer known as JOHN HUSS, who persisted in upholding the right of conscience against both Popes and Councils. This obstinate heretic found the collective wisdom of the Council arrayed against him, but, declining to believe that the truth was necessarily the opinion of the majority, it happened in a manner natural to those times, that on a certain midsummer day the smoke of burning ascended heavenward and the swift flowing Rhine bore his ashes to the sea. It is needless to recall the sounding periods in which the old English divine celebrates the splendid destiny of that sacred dust. It is more to the purpose to point out that the twentieth Ecumenical Council seems likely to find the doctrines of HUSS as troublesome as its predecessor of Constance, and that the ashes of the reformer, after having made the circuit of the world, seem as if they had reascended the Rhine and were once more to quicken and revive their native Bohemia.

At this moment the Slavonian races of Austria and Hungary are powerfully stirred by the preachings of certain liberal and eloquent Catholics, who desire the foundation of a national church independent of the See of Rome. The idea is not a new one among Czechs of Bohemia. It has been promulgated for some years, with all the enthusiasm of youth and all the earnestness of mature conviction. The treatises of the old national reformer have been disseminated in a popular form far and wide; meetings have been held, and a united demonstration last year gave promising symptoms of the strength and organization of the movement. But it was felt that a scheme of such magnitude would require a long time to mature, longer perhaps than the patience of its ardent disciples would be likely to sustain. But, as the pecuniary wants of LEO the Magnificent, represented by the spiritual huckstering of TETZEL, drew down the righteous ire of LUTHER, and fanned the smouldering glow of the German reformation into flame, so the inordinate drafts upon the Catholic conscience demanded by PIO NONO have given the Hussite movement a tremendous impetus, and placed in the near future the prospect of a great Slavonian Church, rivaling those of Russia and of Rome.

In the nineteenth century it could scarcely be expected that such a movement should not be mixed up with political schemes. European statesmen will doubtless persist in seeing in it another of the protean developments of the new Russian propaganda of Pan-slavism which hangs like a nightmare over the diplomacy of the Western Powers. That the movement has a national as well as a religious significance is perfectly avowed. But it holds a well defined line of division from the Russian Church in proposing to make a synod of Bishops take the place of the Czar as the nominal head of the Church, and the coldness with which Austria responds to the overtures of the Vatican is some indication that the counselors of the Emperor are not unfavorable to the counter movement in Bohemia. The attitude of the Hungarian Bishops at the Council is already matter of history, and it would be one of the most remarkable results of the Italian policy which prevails there, if it provoked a schism more formidable than any it is convened to heal, and cemented at the same time the partially alienated sections of a great and ancient nationality.

Verbal Structure of Laws.

The House of Representatives, in its action on the Tariff bill, raised the tax on "live animals" from twenty to thirty per cent. It is a coincidence that a decision, which we publish this morning, has been made by Judge WOODRUFF, in the Circuit Court of the United States, in a case arising under that clause in the Tariff act as it now stands. The question which the Court was called upon to decide was whether a bird was an animal or not. It would seem strange that any doubt could exist on the point, nor would there have been any but for the carelessness of previous Congresses in passing other Tariff bills. That of 1861, in exempting various articles from duty, first mentioned "animals, living, of all kinds," and followed that expression by "birds, singing or other, and land or water fowls." Then, in 1866, Congress enacted that "cattle, sheep, and hogs and other live animals" should pay twenty per cent. duty. Thereupon persons who imported singing-birds objected to paying any duty on them, on the ground that Congress had meant in the act of 1861 to draw a distinction between singing-birds and other live animals, and therefore had not intended that singing-birds should pay duty under the act of 1866, which spoke of "live animals."

The Judge decides against their claim, instancing several similar cases of tautology in the Tariff acts. Certainly a more needless use of it was never shown than the provision in question. Why should Congress, after having mentioned "animals living of all kinds," have specified birds? And why, after mentioning birds in general, should they have added, "singing or other," and, further, "land or water fowls?" If they had desired to create obscurity, they could have hardly done it more effectually.

The fact is, that too little care is taken by our law-makers with the literary part of their work. They ought to understand that in statutes, above all things, clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression should be studied. A statute is always examined at some time in a hostile spirit by persons who seek to evade its provisions. There is no more fruitful source of controversy than a careless use of words in legislation. Will the new Tariff act, when it is passed, be an improvement in this respect upon its predecessors?

Distribution of Pensions.

One of the earliest duties which the country was called upon to perform after the close of the war, was the extension of aid to those of the disbanded veterans who were in need. Nor has this duty been accepted in any niggard spirit. Still, in the administration of the rewards and indemnities bestowed by the nation, there has been room for improvement, and in no direction is this more evident than in the method of distributing pensions to the soldier whose ill-fortune it is to be deprived of physical ability to support himself.

The amount of relief given to the pensioner is not large, nor does it contemplate his whole support. He is, perhaps, only partially disabled, and may earn something toward a living, or he may have family connections or friends who would take care that he shall never be in want. However this may be, the resources of the Government have their limit, and common prudence dictates in this matter as careful economy as is consistent with justice and good faith. At the same time, it is of great consequence that the pension be paid without delay or deduction. There should be no intervening official or agent authorized or assuming to charge for services in distributing the amounts as they become due. To say that a man, who has sacrificed health or limb to the service of his country, shall receive a certain sum periodically, and then to allow a portion of it to fall into other hands by the way, is manifest injustice. And, further, to make the payments at long intervals is to deprive them of much of the intended benefit, for they are apt to be discounted by many under circumstances of pressing necessity.

Some time ago Congress undertook to revise the practice of paying these pensions, and it was suggested that the Post-office might be made available—that, at stated periods the sums due should be transmitted direct by money orders. Many of the best friends of the soldier were in favor of this course. The effect would be the abolition of pension agencies altogether, and that might, on the whole, perhaps, not be undesirable. But the question remained unsettled in spite of the exertions of those who desired a reform. Last week a new attempt was made, in consequence of a visit to Washington of a committee of the Ladies' Association of this City, and a bill has passed the House, which, in some respects, is likely to be acceptable. It provides that pension agents shall prepare quarterly vouchers for pensions, and send them by mail to the beneficiaries, who are to return them properly executed to the agencies. The latter are to send the vouchers to Washington, upon which checks for the sums due are to be sent to the pensioners by mail. The payments are further to be made quarterly—in March, June, September and December. So far as it goes the plan is a good one, and it is to be hoped will be concurred in by the Senate. Probably the soldiers would prefer a still more simple method; for example, that the money be paid monthly at a designated place, and with no further formality than identification and the signing of a receipt. But, if the proposed scheme be enacted, a step will be gained toward full recognition of their just claims. We have no doubt that Congress desires that recognition, and is doing what it considers wisest in the matter. When experience has shown that further simplification of the process of distributing pensions is possible, there are friends enough of the veterans who will urge its adoption.

There seems to be justice as well as propriety in the proposition now pending before Congress to give to the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, a liberal allowance as prize money for sinking the *Alabama*, in June, 1864. Estimated according to our Admiralty rules, the sum would amount to $190,000, which is but a trifle compared to the amount of property which would in all probability have been destroyed by the rebel ship had she not been sent to the bottom. The payment of this most equitable—if not strictly legal—claim, has been already too long delayed, and we trust that Congress will pass the bill before it adjourns. Let it pay the money to our gallant sailors, and charge it up to Great Britain as an item in the account we hold against her for resulting damages for conniving at the piratical raid of SEMMES upon American commerce.

The composition of the Aldermanic tickets as presented, respectively, by Tammany and the Republican Party, suggests a lesson which the better portion of the community is not likely to overlook. No man who desires honest government, and would give the City the benefit of the most important changes effected by the new charter, can hesitate as to his duty in the premises. The charter makes reform possible, and the Republican nominations for Aldermen have been arranged with special reference to the attainment of the great object. The Tammany nominations, on the other hand, considered as a whole, convey the impression that the Democratic managers are desirous of perpetuating, under a new guise, the worst evils of the old system.

Although it will be some time before any definite steps can be taken to force the use of water-meters upon our citizens, the subject should be kept in view as one involving many serious considerations. What, for instance, would be the effect of compelling crowded and poor neighborhoods to adopt a system of measuring water? They are now dirty enough, and the trouble with them frequently is that they do not use water enough. Then, again, think of the confusion which would be sure to follow the supply of several families in one house, and the different quantities used by them. Added to this, there is the constant liability to get out of repair, even of the most ingeniously constructed apparatus. And worse than all, there is the periodical visit of the waterman, or whatever else he may be called, with the subsequent bill and vexatious overcharges. In short, the whole system of water-meters threatens to be extortionate, unhealthy, and a nuisance in every way. If the water supply is deficient let it be increased. That is the change really needed.

The transmission of the Australian mails to Europe by way of San Francisco and New-York, marks an era in the world's communications between distant points. California is congratulating itself that it is but the prelude to a similar change in the tide of commerce. The mails have already been carried over this new route between Sydney and London in fifty-two days, and it is believed the time can be reduced to forty-five days. The shortest time yet made with mails by the Suez Canal route is fifty-five days, and, as might naturally be expected, the people of Australia and New-Zealand are much elated at the prospect of gaining ten days' time by means of the railroad communication between San Francisco and New-York. The plan of putting the magnificent steam-ships of the Pacific Mail Company, hitherto plying on the Isthmus route, upon the line between San Francisco and Australia, has been discussed. If this is not done, new and equally staunch and fast boats will be obtained elsewhere.

Here is the modest little array of fighting men whom the Great Powers of the Continent of Europe think it necessary to keep at present on their war establishment: Russia, 1,324,000 men; France, 1,126,920; Austria, 800,000; North German Confederation, 944,221. The estimate is made by Herr KUMMER, an officer of the Prussian General Staff, and is said to be from official sources. We should imagine that a good deal more besides the estimate comes from an official origin, since it appears certain that the tax-burdened nations who sustain these four million odd fighting men would, if they had a unanimous voice in such a matter, very quickly put an end to so monstrous an incubus upon industry, and so lamentable a waste of productive power.

The scheme for nationalizing the James River and Kanawha Canal has been effectually defeated. The Senate Committee having it in charge recently asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject, and the request was granted. The plan of uniting the head waters of the James and Kanawha Rivers by a canal, and thereby making a continuous water route from tide-water to the Mississippi, has long been a favorite one in Virginia, having been originally ascribed to Gen. WASHINGTON. Recent examinations by the Engineer Corps has disclosed the fact that it is impossible to procure a sufficient supply of water at the summit for any adequate canal on this route, and for that sufficient reason the Senate declined to consider any further the proposition to expend fifty millions upon it.

A number of prominent citizens of California, who are adverse to the scheme which is being pushed in that State, to induce cities and counties to aid in the construction of railroads, by issuing bonds for that purpose, have lately addressed a letter to Gov. HAIGHT asking his opinion as to the constitutionality of such action. His reply is published in the California papers, and is a full and very conclusive legal argument, reaching an adverse conclusion. He holds that it is outside the legitimate scope of the powers of cities or counties to issue corporate bonds in aid of railroads. Whether regarded as a subscription or as a donation, the principle is practically the same. The question is one of great importance in other States than California, and the reasoning has the same application in all. In New-York the amount involved is already very large, and is yearly growing more formidable. Unless some check is interposed, the results cannot fail to be disastrous, and we see no more effectual way of doing it than to bring the question to the test of constitutionality.

The undertaking of the *City of Ragusa*, twenty feet long, to cross the Atlantic from Liverpool to New-York, by means of a screw and seventy yards of canvas, is a thing to take the imagination by its picturesque audacity. Capts. PIMOREZ and BUCKLEY, with a Newfoundland dog, will be the entire *équipage* of the vessel; and surely the two former, at least, must have about their hearts a good deal of the oak-plank and triple-brass sheathing that HORACE writes about, in taking on them such a formidable piece of business, made more formidable by the fact that the screw is intended to be shipped and unshipped, on occasion. Their voyage will be a solitary one, and they will be for weeks "with nobody with them at sea but themselves." It is what a poet would call "a fine frenzy;" and still we should not wonder if another small craft were yet to come out and challenge this *City of Ragusa*, or any other yawl, to a race across the Atlantic, for a thousand dollars—or the mere glory of the thing.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, has sent a special message to the State Legislature in regard to the plea of insanity in trials for murder, manslaughter, and assaults with intent to kill. He recommends that in all cases in which that plea is interposed, the question shall be tried in equity, the prisoner to be held in custody meanwhile, without bail, to await the decree. If the decree shall be that the prisoner is sane, he shall then be tried, as such, for the crime committed; that if he shall be found to be insane, the Court shall order him to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and in that portion thereof designated for the "dangerous insane." In the case of assault with intent to kill, this confinement shall be for the term of one year; in a case of manslaughter for the term of three years, and in a case of murder for a period of five years. There is no doubt that some legislative provision of this kind is demanded here, as well as in Mississippi. The plea of insanity has come to be a device by means of which juries may be afforded a pretext for acquittal in a certain class of cases. Gov. ALCORN'S plan would prevent this, by referring the issue of insanity to a different tribunal, and leaving the jury to determine only as to the commission of the crime. It seems rather anomalous that a murderer, who claims to have acted from an uncontrollable impulse of insanity, should be turned loose upon society to perpetrate similar acts. He ought certainly to be confined in some safe place, where he would be humanely treated and prevented, for a certain period at least, from taking the lives of others. Such a law as that proposed by Gov. ALCORN would accomplish this end, and insure a modicum of punishment to a criminal who should, either by feigning or favor, procure a decree of insanity.

The possibilities of Teutonic immigration are shadowed forth by a learned German called HERR BOECK, who calculates that fifty-four millions of his countrymen are still to be found in Europe. Only a tenth part of these are to be found out of fatherland. The German language is said to be spoken in Europe over an area of 12,400 square miles—a territory only inferior in extent to the vastly less populous lands through which the Russian and Scandinavian tongues may be heard.

The regular annual statement of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana for 1869-70 has just appeared. The rice crop is stated to be the largest ever produced; and the sugar crop slightly exceeds that of last year, contrary to the estimates which had been made. The yield of sugar and molasses, however, was much smaller in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated than last year, owing to several untoward circumstances. The sugar yield for last year was 87,090 hogsheads, against 84,256 the year previous; and the rice crop for 1869 was 100,748 barrels of 200 pounds each. This shows less derangement of labor than has been generally apprehended, and indicates that Louisiana will very soon regain its old status for successful and profitable sugar culture.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night's Entertainments.

The first performance of the present operatic season at the Academy of Music will be given there this evening. "Il Trovatore" will be sung by Signor BRIGNOLI, Miss KELLOGG and Mme. GAZZANIGA....At Booth's, Mr. J. S. CLARKE will produce for the first time in this country "Fox versus Goose," and will also act in "Lost Ashore"....At the Olympic, Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and her company will effect their debut in "The Fair One with the Golden Wig"....The performance of the "Lion Enchantress" is promised at the Bowery, and also, of course, a performance by the lions....Mr. BROOKE repeats his lecture on "Irish Diamonds" at Steinway Hall to-night.

Benefit of Mr. George Holland.

To-night, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND has a benefit at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Mr. HOLLAND is the oldest actor speaking our language now on the American stage; but he adds to his claims as a veteran, others that deserve the widest recognition. He has acted well his part through a period exceeding for duration many a long life-time, without ever, to our knowledge, affronting or disappointing his audience as a performer, or forgetting his self-respect as a gentleman. He has always been a prime favorite with the audience, has always, in his vocation as low comedian, succeeded in moving their laughter; but he has never adopted the habit of making sacrifices for the sake of doing so, which call blushes to the cheek of purity, or which, in the evening of his days, he need look back upon with regret. For these reasons, and others that will readily suggest themselves to every feeling mind, we trust that the benefit tendered to Mr. HOLLAND to-night will be memorable, not only for the heartiness of good feeling it may draw forth, but for the solidity of its results.

A Correction.

The statement made by one of the morning papers on Saturday, that the people of Jamaica pronounce the obtaining of the bill lately passed by the Legislature, allowing them to raise an additional amount of $1,000 by tax each year, a fraud, is untrue. The people of Jamaica, as well as the members of the Board of Education, are alive to the wants of the free school.

WASHINGTON.

Legislation Before Congress—The Army Bill as it Passed the Senate—The Bill Improved—Position of Other Important Measures—Strangulation by the Tariff.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, 1870.

The passage of the Army bill in the Senate, with such amendments as will secure substantially the concurrence of the House, is the only legislative feature of the week. The objectionable matters in the bill were very carefully cut out. The two things which elicited most discussion in the Senate, and which were finally amended so as to deprive them of their harsh character, were the manner of reducing the number of supernumerary officers and the reduction of the army rank and file. Mr. WILSON's amendment to the House bill, by which the officers now waiting orders, or on special duty, are to be ordered before a Board for examination, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, instead of being peremptorily mustered out, was agreed to. The section, as it passed, stands as follows:

SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army, commanding officers of the several military departments, and chiefs of the several staff departments of the army, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, forward to the Secretary of War a list of officers serving in their respective commands deemed by them unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, from any cause except injuries received or disease contracted in the line of his duty, setting forth specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to constitute a Board to consist of one Major-General, one Brigadier-General and three Colonels, three of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to the regular army on account of distinguished services in the volunteer force during the late war, and on recommendation of such Board the President may wholly retire any of the said officers so reported with one year's pay. But such retirement shall not be ordered without allowing such officer a hearing before such Board to show cause against it.

It will be seen that the operations of the Board are not limited to those officers who were thrown out by the last consolidation, but that the entire army is to pass under its surveillance. Then, as to reduction, the limit was fixed at thirty thousand, which, taking the expiration of enlistments into account, is not materially below the present strength of the army. The conviction that, with our vast frontier, with the diversified business interests and progress in the West, and with the necessity for peace and security at the South, we could not safely go below this figure, had everything to do with keeping the reduction within a reasonable limit. The only feature wherein the Senate gave evidence of a spirit of hostility to the army, or rather of hostility to army influence, was that amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL's, which absolutely prohibits any officer, either on the active or retired list, from holding any civil office. The law hitherto has seemed to positively prohibit officers of the active list from accepting civil positions. But its construction has been in favor of permitting retired officers to do so. Hence the appointment of Gen. SICKLES and others. But the feeling against "the military," which has really been at the bottom of some of the hostility manifested by certain Senators toward the President, found expression here very forcibly, because it could be put upon a basis of principle, at least, if not of justice. So, after a somewhat sharp discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment, which prohibits any officer of the army, either of the active or retired list, from accepting a civil office, without first resigning his military position, was agreed to. In the discussion the case of Gen. SICKLES was freely alluded to, and inquiries made why it was that notwithstanding the existing law referring to the diplomatic and consular service, he should still be able to hold the position of Minister to Spain. Mr. WILSON explained that he had leave of absence for a year, or something of that kind, and under that leave he holds this office. His leave will expire in June, and then he must leave the army or else resign his office. This amendment also compels the withdrawal of all the army officers assigned as Indian Agents, nearly one hundred in number, and will, if agreed to in the House, divest the present personal staff of the President, including Gens. PORTER, BABCOCK and DENT, of their military rank, or require them to vacate their present positions. This result was very plainly hinted at in some of the speeches in the Senate, and there are several Senators who have an especial hostility to the military atmosphere which they claim exists around the White House. Strange as it may seem, this feeling is most apparent among those members of the two Houses who have themselves been in the army, and are now in the civil service.

POSITION OF OTHER IMPORTANT MEASURES.

In the House the Tariff bill still stands across the path of all other legislation. Progress made thus far is only to the twenty-first page, though unquestionably the greater portion of the bill, so far as important matters are concerned, has been passed. The last achievement of the House was to impose a duty on pea-nuts, and quite a struggle ensued on this question, between the producer and the consumer, resulting in a victory for the former. The enormous Internal Tax bill, making somewhere about three hundred printed pages, is yet to come, and so is the Funding bill. This tax bill is a complete revision of the whole law, and ought to pass, but it manifestly cannot at this session. It will be remembered that at the last session it was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, after having been partly considered in Committee of the Whole by the House. In the meantime, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, aided by his law officers, has prepared a long series of amendments for the better working and more complete enforcement of the law. They ought to be enacted, but the chances are decidedly against such a probability now. Congress will adjourn in any event by the 15th or 20th of July. The Fall nominations and elections are coming on, and members of the House, half of whom will be on the anxious seat, will not remain here, whether the business be done or not. The important business yet to be acted on is as follows: 1. The Tariff; 2. The Internal Revenue; 3. The Funding bill; 4. The Currency bill; 5. Georgia; 6. Six important Appropriation bills.

This includes none of the many other important measures, such as the Naturalization bill, the bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and a dozen other projects, all of more or less importance. The bill abolishing the Franking Privilege still hangs in the Senate. Senator RAMSEY wants to pass it, and if Senator CONKLING will continue his able efforts, it is possible such a result may be achieved, albeit beyond CONKLING, RAMSEY, and a few such men, there is no real heart in the Senate in favor of this reform. If it pass, it will be in obedience to the clamor which has been invoked on the subject.

A BILL TO SETTLE A DISPUTED QUESTION.

One of the matters which ought to be passed this session is the bill of Judge BINGHAM, agreed upon by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday, which provides a much-needed mode for determining the ratification of Constitutional Amendments. By making it *the duty* of a State Executive to certify the action of a State Legislature or Convention, a gap is closed which has hitherto seemed open by lack of sufficiently explicit language in the Constitution and the utter absence of law on the subject. By declaring that no repeal of a ratification shall be valid, except Congress shall authorize the same by an amendment duly submitted, another annoying question is disposed of. And by providing fine and imprisonment for any person who shall do any act for the repeal of any amendment, after three-fourths of the States have agreed upon the same, a mischievous spirit yet extant in some sections will be crushed out completely. Judge BINGHAM has a far-reaching grasp of Constitutional questions, and it is to be hoped that he will secure the enactment of these provisions into a law at this session.

CYMON.

The San Domingo Treaty—Modifications to be Submitted to the Senate—The Tariff, Internal Revenue and Funding Bills—Commissioner Delano—Prospects for Georgia's Admission—The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A series of amendments to the San Domingo treaty agreed upon between Secretary FISH and J. W. FABENS, Esq., the Dominican Commissioner, will be transmitted to the Senate to-morrow or Tuesday, which, it is believed, will meet the objections of some of its leading opponents, and possibly secure their support. In the first place the time for the ratification of the treaty is extended; secondly, the paragraph giving the United States a lien upon the public lands of the Republic as security for its undefined debt, is stricken out, and it is provided that the sum proposed to be paid for the island, $1,500,000, shall be absolutely the entire amount to be paid by this Government. Two Commissioners are to be appointed, one by the Dominican Government and one by the United States, to receive this money and apply it to the extinguishment of the Dominican debt in the following order: First, to the payment of foreign Governments who may have claims against the Republic; second, to the payment of individual creditors who may not be citizens of the Republic; third and last, to the extinguishment of the domestic debt; and it is expressly stipulated that beyond this payment of a million and a half, this Government is not to be liable in any manner. This leaves the Dominicans at liberty to do as they please with their domestic debt—repudiate it or not, but they express great confidence that this sum will not only enable them to liquidate all their indebtedness, but will leave them a balance of $200,000 or $300,000 for the expenses of a Territorial Government. It is possible that the treaty will come up for action again during the current week. It has gained friends, and the belief is gaining ground that it will be ultimately ratified.

THE THREE PROMINENT BILLS.

The Ways and Means Committee were in session yesterday, pushing through the Internal Revenue Tax bill. The status of the three financial measures in charge of that Committee now is as follows: The Tariff bill is in the House, and another movement is maturing to-night to get rid of it during the morning hour to-morrow, by a resolution recommitting it for this session. Who will propose this resolution is not yet known, but if it comes from the right quarter it will be stronger in votes than it was two weeks ago and may possibly succeed. The Internal Revenue bill will be reported by the Committee early in the week. I learn that the Committee have discarded the long bill which has been before them since last session, and will report a much shorter bill, embodying a careful reduction of numerous taxes. More complete and thorough than the short crude measure of the Senate, it will be a bill which the Committee hope to be warranted in calling the previous question on, after a very brief debate. The Funding bill stands laid aside in Committee for the present until these two measures of the tariff and the tax are brought to decisive action. But the members insist the Funding bill is not dead by any means.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner DELANO, who has been absent on a trip for recreation, in Ohio, for ten days past, will return to this city on Wednesday. Mr. DELANO finds occasional relief from the arduous labors and responsibilities of his office indispensably necessary. There is no position under the Government which taxes both physical and mental energies to the same degree. Messrs. ORTON and ROLLINS, Mr. DELANO's predecessors, were well-nigh utterly prostrated by its labors, and Mr. DELANO's nervous constitution can only withstand the requirements of the position by indulging in frequent relaxation. The administration of the Bureau is having most flattering results in the constantly increasing flow of collections, especially from sources where heretofore has existed the greatest laxity in the enforcement of the law. Thus, for the month of May, 1869, with the adventitious aid of a large amount of whisky being forced out of bond, the collections reached the large amount of seventy millions of dollars, while for the month of May, 1870, the receipts thus far indicate that, without any unusual causes but from the current collections alone, the collections will fully equal the total of the same month for last year.

GEORGIA.

The case of Georgia will come up again in the House this week. The Reconstruction Committee meet again on Tuesday, and a bill of some kind will undoubtedly be agreed upon. Several Georgians have arrived here again and await the issue, and Gov. BULLOCK is expected to put in another appearance before the week is out. The sentiment as now expressed in the House seems to be throughly in favor of admitting the State at once, with the machinery of State Government in the hands of loyal men, and then leaving her to the weal or woe of such fate as her own people may mete out to her, under such protection as an earnest and willing National Republican Administration can give.

GEN. BADEAU.

Gen. ADAM BADEAU left here last night for New-York en route to England. While in Europe he will complete the last volume of his life of GRANT. He will resign his commission in the army if Congress passes the law forbidding military officers holding civil office.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, on Friday night, by a vote of 4 to 3, decided to report a Southern Pacific Railroad bill, the initial point being Cairo. Four members were absent. FREMONT's Transcontinental Railroad bill is opposed by a combination headed by Senators RICE, McDONALD and KELLOGG, who favor a route having its initial points at Chattanooga and Memphis, converging at or near Marshall, Texas, and thence westward on one line. A gap of only 200 miles now remains to be finished between Chattanooga, by way of Meridian and Jackson to Marshall.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE OCEANIC PACIFIC CABLE.

Arguments in favor of the proposed Oceanic Pacific cable were delivered last week by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., before the Committee on Public Lands and Foreign Relations of the Senate and House and the Senate Committee on Commerce. The enterprise is warmly commended by the President, Gen. SHERMAN, Vice-Admiral PORTER and other members of the Government, and by many of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of both political parties, favorable to the development of American commerce in the East. The distances in nautical miles by the proposed line are as follows: From San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, 2,080 miles; thence to Medway Islands, 1,140; thence to Yokohama, Japan, 2,260; thence to Shanghai, 1,035 miles. To this is to be added one-sixth of the whole to make statute miles, (1,086 miles,) and also the usual twenty per cent. allowance for slack in paying out cable (1,520 miles,) making the total length of cable required to connect San Francisco, Cal., with the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, 9,121 miles. It is said the Committee on Foreign Relations are unanimous in giving $500,000 a year for twenty years, instead of lands.

ITALIAN DESIRE FOR AMERICAN INFORMATION.

Minister GEORGE P. MARSH, in an unofficial letter dated Legation of the United States, Florence, April 6, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, says:

"I received this morning the valuable packet of documents you had the kindness to send me and the letter which accompanied them, for both of which I am extremely obliged to you. I shall present this set to the Societa Geografia Italiana, an exceedingly active and flourishing institution which is fast collecting a valuable library, and will give the best destination I can to any future publications with which you may favor me. There is a great eagerness in Italy for information in regard to our material resources, our commerce, our industry and our finances, and I think the distribution of documents containing such information among the public institutions and the statesmen of Italy is a real service to this country, and at the same time is calculated to place our Government and its institutions in a very favorable light in public opinion here."

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CANDIDO ROFART as Vice-Consul of Spain at Baltimore, and ERNESTE MERLE Y CLOS, Vice-Consul of Spain at New-Orleans.

FREE SHIPS.

A controversy exists between the ship building interest and Capt. CODMAN, who advocates free ships. This gentleman denies that he is either a Scotchman or a Secessionist, as has been charged, and says he is only honestly striving for what he considers to be the advantage of American commerce. The Vice-Consul at Hamburg, (JAMES R. McDONALD,) in a letter to him, says:

"There is only one measure which the Germans fear, and that is the repeal of the law prohibiting the purchase of foreign-built vessels. The Bremen line was helped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to establish a line to Baltimore, and in a short time we will have plenty of American railroad and land companies helping to keep up old lines and to establish new ones to our Southern ports, all for the benefit of the foreign flags."

THE LAST RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

Frightful Collision on the Pacific Railroad—Nineteen Persons Killed and Thirty Wounded—Statements of an Engineer and Express Messenger.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 13.

Perhaps not since the Gasconade disaster has such awful intelligence startled St. Louis as that which smote the ears and hearts of our people yesterday, that a fearful collision and loss of life had occurred on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near Eureka, some thirty miles distant.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The accident occurred about a mile and a half east of Eureka, near a point of rocks at a stone house. Around this point of rocks the road makes a sharp curve and runs on an embankment about twenty feet high for a distance of half a mile. At this point the road curves very much, and it is impossible for a train to be seen more than a hundred yards ahead. On each side of the embankment were fragments of cars, and bolts and bales of merchandise. Laborers were at work collecting the goods, and women and children were standing in groups gazing upon the scene of the wreck. The thieves were not idle. One man took a velvet vest from a box of clothing, and secreting it under his blouse, carried it away. Another man rifled the pockets of a dead man. On the freight train were a good many barrels of coal-oil, which were rolled down the embankment, some of them falling to pieces, and strewing their contents over the dead and wounded. Fortunately there was no fire on either train, and no lamps burning. The accident occurred at 5:20 o'clock. Two of the sleeping-cars were pretty well filled with sleepers, and as neither of these cars were thrown from the track, the accident was not so bad as it would have been if it had occurred later in the day.

A conductor informed us that the collision occurred between train No. 35—an extra freight train going west—and No. 4, a passenger train going east; that the conductor of the freight train, WILLIAM ODOR, was ordered to run thirty minutes on the time of the passenger train; that he left the city at 3 o'clock, and should have arrived at Eureka, sixty miles distant, at 5:10; that being behind his time, he should have stopped at St. Paul, six miles this side of Eureka; that the conductor of No. 4, GEORGE J. DUBOIS, had got behind time at Otterville, and should have stopped at Eureka. We do not pretend to say that this theory is the correct one, or upon whom the blame should rest.

STATEMENT OF MR. SMIZER.

Mr. G. W. SMIZER, a farmer, living near Eureka, heard the whistles of the trains, and knew a collision had occurred. He hastened to the spot, and for a moment was almost paralyzed by the scene that presented itself. The two locomotives were crushed to shapeless masses, and had fallen on the south side of the embankment, while most of the cars fell on the opposite side. The groans of the wounded and dying were fearful. Men were lying helpless under the ruins of the cars—some with broken legs, some with crushed arms, and some suffocating from the pressure of the weight upon them. An old man was lying under the edge of the tender, the dead body of his little daughter upon his breast, his wounded son near by and a dead man lying across his legs. He begged some one to shoot him and put him out of his misery. Capt. E. AUGUSTINE and a number of his neighbors arrived in a short time, and all labored diligently to rescue the wounded from the wreck. The tender which fastened the old man down was rolled over, and the sufferer taken out, but he soon died. Several physicians of the neighborhood also arrived, and did all in their power to relieve the wounded. A German, lying among the rubbish, called lustily for a doctor, and said his legs were broken off. He was lifted up, and then it was found that he had not received a scratch, but was terribly frightened. Another man lying on his back, and he, too, wanted a doctor; said he was sure he was killed. He was raised to his feet, and was as sound as a dollar. He had lost one of his shoes, and he begged Mr. SMIZER to find his shoe for him. One man who was but slightly injured was served with refreshments, which so far revived him that he stole the napkin and fork that had been brought for his use.

THE DEAD.

Twenty coffins had been sent out on a special train from the city. The bodies of the dead had been placed in a sleeping car, and were lying with their faces covered when the Coroner arrived. He proceeded to make a hasty examination of the bodies, and the following is a list:

No. 1. Old man, supposed to be JAMES M. SMITH; had second-class ticket from Lawrence to Cincinnati; also, a letter to Jackson Masonic Lodge No. 146, in relation to DANIEL SMITH. Had $17 05 in money, and a silver watch.

No. 2. Identified as Mr. BALLENTINE, agent for J. A. HOLMES & Co., lumber dealers, Sedalia; about thirty-five years of age.

No. 3. AGRIPPA S. FLINT, formerly employed on the road, and said to be a saloon-keeper on Chestnut or Pine streets. Had a pass from Major McKISSOCK to travel on the road. Had life insurance policy for $2,000 in the Home of Brooklyn; $3 85 in money.

No. 4. GEO. W. KIGER, Cornelia Station, Johnson County, Mo. Age, about twenty-eight years; $820, and two silver watches.

No. 5. Supposed to be E. R. SPALDING, Boston, Mass.; came from Chicago to Lawrence; young man of eighteen or twenty; had a gun on the train, which was broken; two gold rings on little finger; genteelly dressed.

No. 6. ANDREW W. STRATTON, New-Brighton, Penn.; age about thirty-five; went to Kansas to buy land; $20 in pockets.

No. 7. G. W. TUCKER, Waterville, Kansas; about fifty-five years of age; had red morocco money-belt, with five $20 gold-pieces in it; also $80 in greenbacks; express envelope marked $1,000; ticket to Pana, Ill.

No. 8. CHRISTIAN RODENBERG, German, about fifty-five years of age; Leavenworth, Kansas; $8 75 in money.

No. 9. GEORGE WASHINGTON, colored, porter on the train; aged twenty-five years.

No. 10. JOHN STURDEVANT, from Pekin, Ill.; his son ABRAHAM was on the train, slightly wounded, and received his money; aged about fifty.

No. 11. E. R. WILSON, aged about thirty; $36 in money.

No. 12. FRANK HOLT, from Ashby, Ohio; going home from Kansas.

No. 13. Daughter of above, aged about eleven years.

No. 14. E. H. STUCKY, Evansville, Ind., died after the accident; gold watch and $24 45 in money.

No. 15. JACOB RIES, a German, from Hickory County, Ohio; about sixty years old; conversed with Capt. AUGUSTINE after the accident, and told his name; $46 35 in money.

No. 16. WM. TAYLOR, Jr., of the firm of REST, TENNER, SMITH & Co., dealers in walking canes, No. 539 Broadway, New-York; $67 25 in money, and fine gold watch; traveling for his house.

No. 17. JAMES D. McKEE, large man, over six feet; Post-master at Anderson, Kan.; body saturated with coal-oil; $5 50 in money.

No. 18. O. A. PIXLEY, a conductor on the west end of the road, and nephew of H. HALL, Superintendent. Mr. HALL was on the train, and took charge of the body and sent it home.

There was another body, but it was sent away before the Coroner arrived.

All the above bodies, except those of PIXLEY and G. WASHINGTON, were brought to the city in coffins by the Coroner, who will hold an inquest on them today.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED IN ST. LOUIS.

Almost from the hour the news of the fearful disaster reached the city, the Seventh-street depot was made the objective point of those who felt a deep interest in learning the names of the killed and wounded and other particulars bearing upon the catastrophe, and by 1 o'clock a dense throng had gathered, awaiting the arrival of a train from the scene, the coming of which had been heralded. At 2½ o'clock the train bearing most of the living sufferers came slowly toward the depot, and the crowd upon the platform, as if one man, moved forward to see if friends could be recognized in the several bruised faces which were visible through the car windows. There was no boisterousness, and the usual shoving and elbowing was not indulged in. Sympathy was never more plainly manifested. Many citizens went to work in earnest, and those of the wounded unable to walk were placed upon mattresses and conveyed on a stretcher to the vehicles in waiting. All who needed surgical attention—with the exception of those elsewhere noted—were taken to the Sisters' Hospital, a timely notification having been previously given to the good Sisters that the wounded would be taken to that institution on their arrival.

THE WOUNDED.

The following are the names of those quartered in the Sisters' Hospital:

FREDERICK MAESTER, a German, of Adams County, Ind., who has recently been at work in Hickory County, Mo. Has a family of wife and five children. Both legs were broken below the knees, and he was severely bruised in the face and on his body. PETER WILLIAMSON, an American from East Richland, Belmont County, Ohio; fifty-eight years of age; has a family of wife and two children. Injured in head, knees and feet, and it is feared internally. He had been to Kansas to look at the country.

MARTIN A. MOWERS, of Highland Park, Lake County, Ill.; he had been up through Kansas, and was returning home; single man. Injured in the left leg; not dangerously. He said the first thing he knew was the crash, but he was not stirred from his seat. His partner, RAY, was pitched some distance. The roof of the car was shoved toward him, and he thought it would cut him in two. Saw many dead and wounded.

WM. H. RAY, a young and single man from Highland Park, Ill., was sitting by the side of MOWERS, and found himself sliding along on the roof of the car, with the timbers flying in every direction. Was badly wrenched, but no bones were broken.

J. T. CARPENTER, single, of Cairo, a ship-carpenter, was in the second car. He had just taken his check out of his hat to look at the station which the train had passed. Before he could examine the card, there was a crash, he was shoved forward into another seat, and the rubbish falling upon him held him fast until released, in a minute or two. He was sensible all the time. Injured in right arm and bruised all over. No bones broken.

CON. SHORT, a young single man, from Chicago, a blacksmith, had been up to Omaha and other points. Injured in the head and left side; not dangerously.

THOMAS PERRETT, from Chatham County, North Carolina; single; had been to Kansas to look at land; was in the car next to the baggage-car. Says the crash was fearful; was half asleep when he felt it coming; was thrown from his seat, and the hot stove was precipitated upon him. Thigh badly burned and bruised; left hand also burned. He lay for a quarter of an hour in excruciating fear and pain before he was relieved.

ADAM MARCUS, farmer, a widower of fifty, of Jersey County, Illinois, had been up in Kansas. Right leg dislocated; badly bruised on the head and elsewhere.

HENRY NIEHOFF, a young German from Sioux City, coming to St. Louis to settle. Injured in his side—ribs broken; also suffered other bruises.

HENRY AHRUKE, of Randolph County, Ill., single. Left hand terribly burned, face badly cut, injured in his breast.

HENRY WEHLAND, of St. Louis, a working-man, lives near St. Paul's Church. Both legs broken; amputation will probably have to be resorted to, as gangrene is feared. This poor man was cheerful and did not realize the seriousness of his injuries.

PETER MURRAY, of Carondelet, where he has a wife and family; had been to Pleasant Hill on business. Rib broken, with severe bruises on face and elsewhere.

WM. J. RYAN, of New-Brighton, Beaver County, Penn., had been visiting friends near Kansas City. Collar-bone broken and severe contusion of scalp. Mr. RYAN is brother-in-law of ANDREW W. STRATTON, one of the killed.

H. C. STARK, whose people live in Hyde Park, Mass., was sitting in the seat with E. H. SPALDING, a friend. Left arm broken, other arm injured. SPALDING and STARK were thrown down, and the legs of the former were across the latter's throat. STARK said, "For God's sake don't move your legs." No answer was returned. STARK feared his friend was among the killed. He himself was terribly bruised in the face, but was cheerful and will doubtless recover speedily.

PERRY KINKELMAN, of St. Louis, terribly injured. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and his right foot amputated. On account of his condition our reporter could not learn other particulars.

WILSON LYTLE, from Reading, Hillsdale County, Mich., a farmer; had been to look for land in Missouri, has a wife and three children. The scalp on back part of his head was cut loose; right leg bruised; contusion of body; was under wreck for some minutes; suffered terribly.

J. K. EWING, of Burnsville, Ill., had been to Kansas, where he secured a homestead; was injured in the breast and hip, and cut on the head, where timbers struck him. He says he saw one car precipitated over him as he lay on the ground. He was able to get up, and did not lose his senses.

JAMES CONNETT, of Lafayette, Ind., has recently been working in Clinton County, Mo. His collar bone was broken, and he suffered many bruises.

NOT AT THE SISTERS'.

We have gathered the names of others injured, who were not taken to the Sisters' Hospital, as follows:

J. P. JACKSON, engineer of the passenger train, cut in his forehead, and right knee injured.

JOHN S. BARRY, baggage-master, had one of his hands terribly crushed, and his hip or thigh broken. He was taken to his home in this city, No. 2,320 Scott-avenue.

MARIA CLARK, colored, was in the smoking-car, and suffered injuries—not serious, it is believed—in her left leg, side and shoulder. MARIA came from Jefferson, where she was formerly in the employ of Mrs. Dr. BOLTON. Her little boy, four years of age, was with her but received no injury.

HICKS, the brakeman, had an ankle badly sprained. He was put off at the machine shops, about two miles from the depot.

JAMES COVOINE, the fireman, who jumped from the engine, was slightly wounded.

There were five or six men slightly injured by the collision whose names were not learned. They either left on the arrival of the train, or got off previously.

Drs. HOGDEN, FRAZER, GAMBLE, MUDD and J. F. JOHNSON went out and met the train conveying the wounded, and gave them such attention as was possible before reaching the city. Surgeons along the route had already been doing God's work. And we place on record as humanitarians, Drs. CALKINS and DUNN, of Franklin; JACKSON, of Labadie; ATKINSON, of Washington; WOODS, of Glencoe; and BEALE, of Eureka. Messrs. KEITH and REEDE, of St. Louis, medical students, also deserve mention.

Among those on the train who escaped even scratches were Maj. BARTLING, of Topeka, Kan.; Lieut. WALLACE, of the Tenth Regular Infantry; H. M. SIMPSON, wife and child, and G. W. DEITZLER, of Lawrence, Kan.

STATEMENT OF J. P. JACKSON, ENGINEER.

Mr. J. P. JACKSON was the engineer on the ill-fated passenger train, and resides at No. 861 South Eighth-street, St. Louis. He made the following statement to our reporter:

"The train was a little over half an hour late at the time of the collision. When we got our orders at Washington, we were instructed that the freight trains going west had thirty-five minutes of our time between Meramec and Franklin. We were about fifty minutes late at Washington, behind our car time. We made the run from Washington to Franklin in about thirty minutes. We left Franklin thirty-five minutes behind our car time. Our time there was 4:25. It was 5 o'clock when we left. We reached Eureka. There met No. 29 (freight) regular (being then thirty-five minutes late) with flags for extra train west. GEO. DU BOIS, the conductor, was on my engine when we met No. 29 at Eureka, and asked the conductor of the freight in regard to their time. They claimed to have only twenty minutes on our time. DU BOIS came on the engine and told me it was all right—go ahead. We were then about thirty-eight minutes late. We started out very slow and continued so down the decline this side of Eureka. The conductor was still on the engine with me. About a mile from Eureka the first I saw of the freight it was coming around the bluff, under full headway, about 1,200 or 1,500 feet distant. I whistled down brakes, reversed the engine instantly, gave her sand, and told the boys—the fireman and conductor—to look out, for there she comes, and jump. I jumped from the engine, among some new ties, and found myself about 30 feet over a fence, on the right side, coming east. The collision occurred on a fill about 15 feet high. I hung to my engine to the last, thinking she would slacken speed. I couldn't see that the freight shut off steam at all. The drivers caught the sand before I jump d, and yet slipped along. I was terribly stunned, and yet I knew where I was and what had happened. I was not running over 12 or 15 miles an hour at the time. I heard the conductor on the 29 regular tell DUBOIS at Eureka that he only had 20 minutes on No. 4's time. The 29 regular was flagging the 29 extra.

Mr. JACKSON, last evening, was in bed at his residence, suffering considerable pain at times. During the day, occasionally he had been flighty. He seemed clear-headed about the disaster, and made his statements in a straight-forward, manly way, while evidently suffering great bodily misery.

The express messenger for the United States Express Company, Mr. IRA B. WARNER, was in the baggage and express car, immediately after the locomotive and tender. With him in the car were three others—JOHN BARRY, the baggage-master; G. A. PIXLEY, conductor of the accommodation train at the Western Division, and also a colored boy, a porter, GEORGE WASHINGTON. The porter and PIXLEY were both killed, doubtless instantly, and BARRY was dreadfully injured. WARNER escaped without serious injury, though he was bruised, cut and scratched, and his clothes almost literally stripped from his person. Our reporter visited Mr. WARNER yesterday at the express office and found him in a bruised, sore and generally used-up condition, but thankful for his remarkable deliverance.

MR. WARNER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. WARNER says: "The time of the collision must have been about twenty-five minutes past five o'clock in the morning. We were about a mile and a quarter this side of Eureka. I was in the express car, or baggage and express car, and was standing at about the center of the car. There was also there Mr. PIXLEY, the conductor that had been running the Pleasant Hill accommodation train. He was on his way to visit his mother, at Hudson, Mich., intending with her to return to Independence, Mo., where she was to pay a visit to Col. HALE, her brother, residing there. PIXLEY was formerly Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pacific Road. There was also with us the baggage-master, JOHN BARRY, and the porter of the train, the colored boy, GEORGE WASHINGTON. We four were all standing together, and suddenly there was the short, sharp whistle which means "Down brakes." The porter jumped to the side door and opened it and looked out and quickly slammed it to again and cried out, "Boys! there's fun ahead!" and then he ran to go out of the rear door. But we thought he was in sport, and paid no attention to him, and were just laughing and lighting cigars as he was springing, when instantly the crash came, and everything was smashed. The porter had scarcely got the words out of his mouth, and could not have reached the rear door, when everything was like a crushed and squeezed-up egg. I went out to the right with the broken-up pieces crowding me, and must have been forced fifty or sixty feet down the embankment. It seemed as if I stopped three times on the way, and each time I wondered what would happen me next. The last jerk I first thought had left me in the river, which was near. I found that I had slid out of the wreck just at the steam-box and cylinder, and it was pretty wet. I found that BARRY was near me, just in the rear, and under the wreck. He had a leg broken, his left hand badly crushed, and a serious cut over his eye. BARRY and I were squeezed out at the right, and PIXLEY and the porter to the left, and we were left alive, and the other two were instantly killed. I don't think either of those two could have lived long enough to know what hurt them. The porter had one of his legs torn off and his head badly mashed. The whole car was just squeezed at once into fragments, and we all went out with the flying rubbish. I don't think there was piece of the car left as big as your hand.

In answer to an inquiry as to his own condition, Mr. WARNER said that he was thankful to be alive and with no bones broken, but he felt simply sore and bruised all over, inside and outside, as if he had suddenly been made an old man of. As to the experience of a smash-up, there was scarcely time to realize it before it was all over, and not time enough even to be frightened.

It appears that the messenger, who is a young unmarried man of twenty-six years, is a favorite at the express-office, and there was great joy when it was found that the preparations for his funeral were premature.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Where the responsibility of this horrible accident lies has not yet been explained, but the community will not rest quietly until it is determined. According to the statement of the conductor of the freight train, he had received orders to proceed exactly as he did. When the collision occurred he had still four minutes in which to reach Eureka, and in that time, but for the collision, he would have switched his train at the station exactly as ordered. Mr. G. J. DUBOIS, the conductor of the express, on with such a frightful loss of life occurred, states that he received orders to wait thirty minutes at Eureka, and then go ahead. He waited thirty-three minutes, and then proceeded as ordered. Fearing that something was wrong, he got upon the engine in order to keep a good lookout for any other train ahead; was still upon the engine when he saw the freight coming around the curve, and in an instant after he was surrounded by dead and mangled passengers, and the ruins of his own train.

The Inquest—Arrest of the Freight Conductor—Condition of the Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—The evidence before the Coroner's jury yesterday plainly showed that the extra freight train which collided with the passenger train at Eureka, on Thursday, was running outside of instructions, and had used from ten to fifteen minutes more of the express time than the special orders had allotted to it. The conductor and engineer of the extra train swore that they ran precisely according to orders, and if there was a mistake it arose from a difference in watches. The weight of evidence is strongly against them, however, and the Coroner ordered the arrest of WM. ODOR, the conductor, and he was placed in the calaboose. The fact that ODOR and his engineer, TRACY, left the spot instantly after the collision, because, as they assert, they feared personal violence, while the conductor and other employes of the passenger train remained and worked nobly for the release and relief of the sufferers, is generally regarded as consciousness of having done wrong, and strengthens the belief that they alone were to blame for the collision. The wounded generally are doing well, and are receiving the care of some of the best surgeons and physicians in this city. The Railroad Company are doing everything possible for their comfort and will recompense them for losses, so far as money can do so, without suit or expense. The remains of the dead have been placed in metallic cases, and will be deposited in the cemetery vault, subject to the orders of their friends. The pecuniary loss of the accident to rolling stock is about $30,000. The reported death of H. E. FLEMING, the Chief Engineer of the Tabo and Acosho Railway, is incorrect; he was on the train, but left at Sedalia.

All of the bodies of the killed, except two, have been claimed by their friends and forwarded to their homes. The Coroner's jury will probably render their verdict to-morrow.

Anniversary of Presbyterian Sunday-Schools.

The anniversary of the Five Points Mission Sunday-schools connected with the Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, was celebrated at the latter edifice yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very large assemblage. Every part of the church was occupied, the front seats along the main aisle being reserved for the Sunday-school children and their teachers, numbering about 500. The scholars presented a strikingly-attractive appearance. Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, pastor of the Church, presided. The exercises commenced with the singing of a hymn, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. IRENAEUS PRIME. This was followed by another hymn, and, subsequently, Mr. RALPH WELLS made an address to the children, during which he advised them to give heed to what they were taught, in order to make the labors of their teachers more efficient and encouraging. An address to the teachers was made by Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, who referred to the importance and responsibility devolving on Sunday-school teachers. The speaker said that Sabbath-school teaching which did not have the salvation of the soul for its object was not good for anything. He spoke of a female teacher. She was in the habit of praying for all her pupils by name, as an example for all Sunday-school teachers, and also mentioned a deceased Philadelphia merchant whose zeal in giving Christian instruction was rewarded by the saving of fifty-four young persons, six of whom ultimately became ministers of the Gospel. Short addresses were also made by Dr. HALL and Rev. Dr. EDMUND, of London, after which the services terminated with a blessing from the pulpit.

Suicide of a Lover—A Romantic Story—Another Phase of Insanity.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, WILLIAM BOTTOMMUS, aged twenty-two years, was found drowned in the wheel-race of Vanderveer's Mill, New-Lotts, L. I. He had been paying his addresses for some time to LOUISA DIEDRICH, a respectable young woman of East New-York, where both resided, and the marriage ceremony was to have taken place on Tuesday next. LOUISA has a younger sister named MATILDA, and the two were always seen together in company with the deceased. It seems that on last Monday evening he came to an understnading with the parents of the young ladies to marry LOUISA, the older of the two. The younger sister, MATILDA, it appears, had a very strong attachment for him, and supposed that he loved her the best. One evening last week MATILDA confessed her love, and said, "I cannot live without you, WILLIAM." "Well," said he, "I have engaged to marry your sister, and what can I do." Afterward he suggested that they should both go and kill themselves. She replied by saying, "O, nonsense." It was noticed that ever since then he appeared low-spirited. Mr. BURGESS, by whom he was employed as florist, states that he was one of the best young men on Long Island, and that there were no bad traits in his character. He had been in his employ ever since he was twelve years of age, and not a better florist could be found on Long Island. Yesterday afternoon Coroner JONES held an inquest on the body, when it appeared from evidence that after deceased left his work he went to the house where he resided and spent some time in his room; afterward he was seen going toward the mill. When found his legs were tied with a rope—reef-knotted—a knot which he had been taught to use in tying up plants. His hands were also loosely fastened with a rope and were tightly clasped. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of insanity.

The New-York Philharmonic Society.

The eminently successful season of the Philharmonic Society, under the able guidance of its President, Prof. DOREMUS, terminated on the evening of May 7. The musical attractions throughout the season presented by the Society were of unusual excellence, especially in that essential department of a truly successful and popular programme, viz.: piano-forte playing; much attention having been devoted to that most favored of concert instruments by the direction, which succeeded in obtaining the assistance of the most justly celebrated exponents of piano-forte music of the highest classical character, whether in solos or concertos with orchestra. We need only name Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Miss ALIDE TOPP and Mr. S. B. MILLS, who may be justly styled classical representative pianists of the day. These great artists, as on every other occasion where their efforts have been subjected to close and trenchant analytical criticism, felt that their names and reputation were at stake, and, much depending on the quality of the instrument on which they performed, invariably selected the grand pianos of STEINWAY & SONS as those, above all others, most affluently filling all the exigencies and requirements of their art. No other instruments were used throughout the Philharmonic season, and their unsurpassed excellence was manifested alike to the audience generally, the musical *dilettanti* and the art critics who so thoroughly indorsed their merits. It would have been next to impossible to expose a piano-forte to a series of more exacting tests than the instruments of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS were subjected to, or to imagine a more complete success than they achieved; nor is it to be wondered at that artists who invariably preferred them for their private use should do so on great public occasions.—*New-York Tribune.*

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED FRODSHAM WATCHES.
THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND, BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPICATION.—*Advertisement.*

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

For Upward of Thirty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
Beg leave to announce that they have removed from their old stand, No. 264 Broadway, to the commodious store
NO. 273 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.
We desire to call attention to our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and solid Silver-ware.
Our assortment of Watches include the best imported, and a full line of AMERICAN WATCHES, at lowest prices.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers,
Unrivaled in Style and Manufacture,
at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S.
No. 637 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Purify Your Breath and Cleanse Your teeth by using Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Dentists recommend them.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—DURYEE.—On Saturday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. NATHANIEL L. BRIGGS to ADDIE A., daughter of Gen. A. Duryee, all of this City.

SAYRE—MEEKER.—At Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, May 11, by Rev. Dr. Meier Smith, MARCUS SAYRE to HENRIETTA MEEKER, daughter of the late John Meeker, of that city.

TAYLOR—HOLMES.—On Thursday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., ROBERT TAYLOR to AGNES, daughter of Wm. A. Holmes, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARR.—At Trinity Chapel Home, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARR, in the 81st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway.

BRASHER.—On Sunday, May 15, at the residence of Henry G. De Forest, Esq., Miss MARY BRASHER, in the 75th year of her age.
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church corner of 29th-st. and Madison-av., without further notice.

EDGAR.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday morning, May 14, JANET B., only daughter of Robert and Eleanor Edgar, aged 1 year and 24 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 122 Jersey-av., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

GASQUOINE.—On Friday, May 13, GUY, twin son of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 8 months and 20 days.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his parents' residence, St. George's-av., Rahway, N. J.

LOCKWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday, Feb. 25, 187, of diphtheria, BENJAMIN HOWE, infant son of Jno. M. and Nancy Lockwood, aged 1 month and 5 days.

LOCKWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, May 14, 1870, of diphtheria, FRANCES GERTRUDE, daughter of Jno. M. and Nancy Lockwood, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days—the fifth victim to this dread scourge among the children of this family since Feb. 10.

LEEDS.—On Friday, May 13, at St. James' Hotel, CHARLES H. LEEDS, of Stamford, Conn.
The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York, 27th-st. depot, at 11½ and 12½ o'clock, returning leave Stamford at 3:42, 4:08 and 6 o'clock.

LYON.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, April 20, ROBERT S. LYON, of the firm of Chapman, Lyon, Smith & Co.
The funeral services will take place at the Reformed Church, corner 4th-street and Lafayette-place, on Monday, May 16, at 1 o'clock.

McDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 15, WILLIAM McDONALD, in the 39th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 17th, at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, Lexington-av., near Franklin-av.

ORSER.—On Sunday, May 15, JOHN ORSER, Ex-Sheriff of New-York City, in the 62d year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 17th, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, Englewood, N. J. Trains leave Long Dock at 9 A. M. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 15, JENNIE M. STRUTHERS, wife of C. W. Remington.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, May 18, at 10½ A. M., from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, 1870, of disease of heart, CAROLINE CARMAN, wife of Lewis H. Robinson, aged 67 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, De Kalb-av., one door east of Ryerson-st., on Tuesday, May 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.
☞ Monticello, Sullivan County, papers please copy.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, SAMUEL G. STARR, aged 55 years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

STOUTENBURGH.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 14, ROBERT C. STOUTENBURGH, (of the firm of Stoutenburgh, Day & Beeck,) in the 59th year of his age.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 West Park-st., on Tuesday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

WHEELER.—At his residence in this City, on Friday, May 13, DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$200,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Jewelry, and Silver-ware, selling at greatly reduced prices. Also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in America. In order to accommodate the New-York readers who may desire to have this first-class paper, the following agencies have been established in New-York City: George J. Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel, news-stand; J. H. Hillier, News Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, Astor House Rotunda; Messrs. Dunn & Case, New-Jersey Central Railroad depot, foot of Liberty-st.; James Collis, Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st.; C. P. Rockwood, Grand-st. ferry.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES L. JONES,
BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1,125 BROADWAY.
Between 25th and 26th sts.

(*From the New-York Era, May 15.*)

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, NOMINATED for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, on the Republican ticket, was born in this City, and is a graduate of Yale College. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and has acquired a fortune by energetic application to the practice of his profession and successful real estate purchases. He was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Marine Court in 1867, and ran several thousand votes ahead of the regular ticket. In 1868 he was the Republican nominee for Assembly in the Ninth District, and, although he received a larger vote than had ever before been polled for any candidate in the district, was beaten by a small majority. Mr. Ritterband is the author of several works on Political Economy, and of an extensive series of essays on medical jurisprudence, which have been reprinted in England. He has been counsel in many cases of public interest, and is held in high esteem by the legal profession. He was a personal friend of the late President Lincoln, and a frequent guest at the White House in the days of the "Republican Court."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residium of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly and the telegraphic fibers of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burden. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits and a marvelous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, indeed there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Do not be led astray by false statements knowingly made, and promises which cannot be fulfilled.

The so-called "Reform Ticket" has nominated for directors gentlemen who HAVE NOT BELONGED TO THE LIBRARY FOR YEARS, and who were obliged to pay TWO AND THREE YEARS ARREARS of dues to restore them to membership and make them eligible for office. During all this time they have neither known nor cared anything about the Library. Now that they are anxious for office they have suddenly become wonderfully knowing and interested.

To accomplish their purpose THEY HESITATE AT NOTHING. Incorrect statements are everywhere circulated and false promises freely made.

They promise that the Library shall be open on Sunday, knowing that the power to open it rests solely and entirely with the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association; that the present Board promptly transmitted to that Association the petition of the members asking for such opening; that the whole subject has been fully represented to them, and that further effort would possibly result in a misunderstanding between the two Associations, which would be greatly injurious to the Library.

They promise a reduction of the dues, knowing that by the terms of the Constitution itself no such reduction can be made or any change effected until the next annual meeting, to be held in May, 1871.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS,
1870-71.
FOR DIRECTORS.

M. C. D. BORDEN, With Low, Harriman & Co.
A. B. CARPENTER, With Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
SAMUEL PUTNAM, With Fletcher, Harrison & Co.
EDWARD HASLER, With the Citizens' Savings Bank.
GEORGE B. MILLS, With Murray, Ferris & Co.
CHAS. F. ALLEN, With the Great Western Insurance Company.
J. C. CURRIE, With Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg.
ASHER S. MILLS, With Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society.
W. C. RHODES, With Woodward, Lawrence & Co.
JOHN NICKINSON, With A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. A. SHERMAN, With Bank of New-York.
W. S. FLAGG, With S. B. Chittenden & Co.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 17TH INST.
POLLS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

Members are invited to attend a ratification meeting of the above ticket to be held at Curet's, No. 754 Broadway, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REFORM PARTY.

The Reform Party invite all members of the Library in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, and who are in favor of opening the READING-ROOM ON SUNDAY, to vote the ticket pledged for reform, headed by

PETER VOORHIS.

The Reform Party are opposed to the present increase of dues, and pledge themselves to a reduction of the dues to the lowest practicable amount that will insure the successful working of the library.

The members of the Mercantile Library Association have it in their power to open the reading-room on Sunday. The Trustees of Clinton Hall Association are pledged to execute the expressed wishes of the members of the Library.

Shall the reading-room be opened on Sunday?

REFORM TICKET.
FOR DIRECTORS.

PETER VOORHIS, With Panama Railroad Company.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, With General Transatlantic Company.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, With Continental National Bank.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, With Mutual Life Insurance Company.
WM. LAURENT BAILEY, With Isaac H. Bailey.
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, In Controller's Office.
E. R. SATTERLEE, With Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
JULIAN B. HART, With B. L. Solomon & Sons.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, With Paton & Co.
JOHN C. LLOYD, With Smalls & Bacon.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JR., With James McCreery & Co.
L. RAUDIN KELLOGG, With H. B. Claflin & Co.

Polls open on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Ratification Meeting Geyer's Restaurant, No. 730 Broadway, this MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Polls open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., TUESDAY 17th, at the Library.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1869, $5,081,970 70, BEING $158 OF ASSETS TO $100 OF LIABILITIES. INCOME FOR 1869, $2,493,979 00.

Ordinary and non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

This Company combines the two great systems of Life Insurance, viz.: HALF NOTE, with percentage dividends, and ALL CASH, WITH CONTRIBUTION DIVIDENDS. Dividends on the half-note plan have been 50 PER CENT. Dividends on the contribution plan BEGIN WITH PAYMENT OF SECOND PREMIUM. NO RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL OR LOCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE. NO EXTRA RATES FOR INSURING THE LIVES OF WOMEN, OR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Persons desiring Life Insurance are invited to investigate the many advantages offered by the liberal terms of policies, low rates of premiums, and large dividends of this Company. Applications for insurance or agencies can be made to any agent of the Company in the principal cities, or to the Home Office, at Hartford, Conn.

E. FESSENDEN, Pres. J. F. BURNS, Sec.

Active solicitors wanted for New-York City and vicinity. Apply at Branch Office, No. 188 Broadway, New-York. A. C. GOODMAN, Resident Director.

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LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the Celebrated "N. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 390 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
J. WILSON GREEN
for
ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.
E. J. DUNNING, JR., Chairman Nom. Com.
GEORGE E. HILL, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
OF THE NINTH DISTRICT.
For Assistant Alderman,
JAMES MICHALES, JR.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM.
CHARLES H. COOPER,
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
For Assistant Alderman,
Thirteenth District, (Sixteenth Ward,)
CHARLES A. CLARK.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
Eighteenth Ward, Union Republican nomination.
For Assistant Alderman,
HENRY J. SCUDDER.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No distinctive feature has marked the transactions of the market for the past week. The sales at the Exchange have been comparatively well attended, but as they were neither numerous nor the lots offered particularly desirable, no great activity has prevailed. The sales of New-York property at the Exchange for the week amount to $294,550, Wednesday being the heaviest day. The transfers of real estate in New-York as was to be expected after the first of May, have not been large, numbering but 117, representing, however, valuable property to the amount of $2,241,000. This week some desirable improved City property is offered, as well as unimproved lots, and the sales of suburban lots advertised are quite numerous. Among the most notable of the latter to take place this week may be mentioned the following: LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY sell today at 2 P.M. seventy-five villa plots, located at Garrettson's Station, Staten Island, in size from one-third of an acre to two acres; also a cottage with about two acres of ground. On Saturday the same firm will dispose of a number of lots at the village of Hempstead, L. I. The property offered consists of forty two acres of land and belongs to the estate of SARAH THORNE, deceased. It is sold under an order of the Supreme Court at referee's sale. The sale is to take place at Mrs. HEWLETT's Hotel, at Hempstead, at noon.

On Tuesday A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER sell fifty villa plots at Plainfield, N. J. These lots are said to be well situated, and are within reach of New-York by the ferry and the Central Railway of New-Jersey in one hour's time. A special train will leave Jersey City on Tuesday at 12 M.

On Thursday, JOHNSON & MILLER offer one hundred and ten lots at New-Brighton, Staten Island. They are sold by order of the executors of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased, and are deemed desirable. The sale is peremptory, and will take place on the ground at 1 o'clock. In these sales considerable interest is felt, and with good weather the attendance is likely to be large.

Real Estate Transactions.

NEW-YORK.	
Cherry-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x96.10 x2.9	$3,150
Houston and Mercer sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	4,000
Reade and Hudson sts., n. w. corner, 16.4x18.6x 7x20.10	10,000
Water-st., 300 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x½ block	3,286
13th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x½ block	12,100
16th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., thence w., 24.8 x92	3,455
17th-st., n. s., 391 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x92	15,000
17th-st., s. s., 224 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	4,000
46th-st., n. s., 331 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x100.5x13.9x 14x86	12,000
53d-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	14,500
55th-st., n. s., 218 ft. w. of 2d-av., 32x100.5	13,000
57th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x73.5	20,000
5th-av. and 57th-st., s. w. corner, 73.5x100	136,500
5th-av. and 65th-st., n. e. corner, 75.5x100	87,500
10th-av. and 46th-st., n. e. corner, 100.5x100	35,000
Lease Recorded.	
Cherry-st., No. 172, 5 years, per year	$700
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Adelphi-st., w. s., 113 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 22x 100	$13,250
Boerum and Pacific sts., s. corner, 20x60	4,500
Cook-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Bogart-st., 50x100	925
Concord and Bridge sts., n. e. corner, 25x50	1,300
Cook-st., n. s., 115.4 ft. w. of Bogart-st., 25x100	nom.
Duseman-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Ferris-st., 25x100	1,000
Front-st. and Green-lane, s. w. corner, 67x100	8,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x 100	475
Hopkins-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x 100	900
Herkimer-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100	4,500
Hewes-st., n. s., 156 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x80	9,100
Hopkins-st., n. s., 674.2 ft. e. of Throop-av., 26x75	1,500
Hicks-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 25x100	3,250
Moffat-st., s. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 25x75	800
Moore-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	5,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 25x 100	1,550
Stanton-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 21x100	1,210
Stanton-st., w. s., 161.3 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 25x 75	4,320
4th-st., s. s., 521.6 ft. s. of Smith-st., 22x100	550
4th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Forrest-st., 21x100	2,500
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,000
North 10th and 1st-sts., n. e. cor., 25x100	10,000
Cypress-av. and Ivy-st., s. w. cor., 50x100	725
Gates-av., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	1,000
Yates-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 25x100	1,500
3d-av., e. s. 43.9 ft. n. of 8th-st., 43x95	1,200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Post road, s. w. s., adjoining P. G. Dyckman's, about 157 acres	$152,000
Greenburg.	
Main-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Catharine Starn's, 21 x80	$1,300
Main-st., w. s., adjoining Catharine Starn's, 63x 122	5,000
Morrisania.	
138th-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x200	$4,500
139th-st., n. s., 33 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,600
Avenue B, s. s., 300 ft. from Cedar-st., 25x100	450
146th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100	700
Somers.	
Somers Village to Peekskill road, 195 acres	$20,000
White Plains.	
Lexington-av., e. s., 143 ft. s. of Post road, 53x120	$500
West Farms.	
1st-av., n. w. s., 179 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 26x125	$250
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
New-Brighton.	
Hamilton-av., adjoining land of G. B. Upton, 52 x280x50x274.3	$5,600
York-av., adjoining land of E. McKenna, 20x90	225
Middletown.	
Wood land, adjoining land of G. Ebbitt & Bros., 12 acres	$1,800
Same property	1,000
Adjoining land of J. Burgher and others	925
Same property	927
Southfield.	
Townsend-av. and Amos-st., 156.5x50	$1,270
Same property	779
Castleton.	
Richmond Turnpike, 170 ft. s. of 1st-av., 44x39x30 x47x50x30	$300
5th-st., 180 ft. w. of Westervelt-av., 99.6x25x99 x25	500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
E. s. Jersey-av., 50 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 16.8x 80	$7,750
N. s. South 5th-st., 129 ft. e. of Coles-st., 21x95	6,000
S. s. Lafayette-st., 100 ft. w. of Pine-st., 17x75	5,000
Greenville.	
Lot No. 38, block No. 8, Gould & Murell's map	$375
Union.	
S. s. Humboldt-st., Lot No. 636, block No. 13, 25x100	$1,000
Bayonne.	
S. e. s. Avenue C, McComb's property, 184x168	$2,600
S. s. Oakland-av., 417 ft. w. of Avenue D, 50x100	1,520
Newark.	
Ann-st., e. s., 200 ft. from Elm-st., 25x100	$500
Broad-st., e. s., adjoining Blauvelt's property, 176x100	4,200
Broad-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Murray-st., 60x130	9,000
Broad-st., n. w. corner Murray-st., 40x130	6,500
Chestnut-st., n. s., 147 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x 100	4,000
Van Buren-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Market-st., 86x 279	5,000
Broad-st., w. s., F. Markin's, 46x100	18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN LOTS, WITH old brick buildings, on East 34th-st., near the ferry; size, 115 feet by 100 feet; splendid site for a factory or ware-house; wide street, and will pay a good percentage. Apply immediately to JOHN PETTRETCH, No. 451 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 50x100, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel or institution; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 21x56, No. 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st., 21x 56. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SUPREME COURT sale of the Abraham Vandervoort estate, consisting of 647 splendid lots, situated in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, which will take place WEDNESDAY, May 25, will be the largest sale ever made of Brooklyn property. Speculators, investors, and all interested in real estate, will do well to send for maps, before the supply is exhausted, to
JOHNSON & MILLER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING, TWO stories, with Mansard roof; twelve bed-rooms; four other rooms on first floor; surrounded by seven acres of land, highly cultivated, garden, fruit, &c.; situated in the village of Cold Spring, just opposite West Point. Also, a building site of forty acres, within twenty minutes' drive of Garrison's or Cold Spring, and affording one of the finest and most extensive views in the Highlands, at a low price. Apply to F. D. LENTE, Cold Spring.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT RYE—A large mansion, handsomely finished with black-walnut; the house has all the modern improvements, and contains over twenty rooms, besides cottage and out-buildings; about seven acres of land, well laid out and fruited, extensive views, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, N. J., SIXTEEN miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a handsome Gothic house of nine rooms, with outbuildings and two and a half acres of land; beautifully shaded, fine views, &c. Price $9,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SING SING, WITHIN A HALF mile of depot, a fine residence of about twenty rooms, with stables, gardener's cottage and about ten acres of land, with abundance of fruit; fine river views. Apply to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—138 ACRES; FOUR MILES from Poughkeepsie, near Manchester; the best farm in Dutchess County; beautiful stream; splendid timber; title perfect; price $25,000.
EDWARD BRUNDIGE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT, AND VERY CHEAP—Two most beautiful COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with ALL City conveniences—gas, water, bath-rooms, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; fine plots of ground; high and very healthful location; accessible from up town or down-town in forty-five or fifty minutes; nineteen times a day each way, between 5 A. M. and midnight, by the best railway and cars in the country. GO and SEE the houses. Particulars of ALBERT COGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

CLOSE BUYERS,
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE,
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT,
In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x30.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.
With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in New-Haven, Conn., with from ten to twelve acres of land, well stocked with fruits; buildings large and substantial, and in first-rate order; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT COST—A HANDSOME new house at Morristown, eleven rooms, ten minutes' walk from depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RED BANK, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of both steam-boat and railroad, a nice cottage-house, ten rooms, with garden, fruit, &c.; perfectly healthy and pleasantly located; rent $200 for the season, or $25 per month for the year. Apply to JAMES A. DEGRAUW, No. 60 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN SOUTH OXford-st., Brooklyn, a fine brown-stone front house in perfect order and condition, and handsomely furnished; a large part of the rent would be taken in board by the owner; a good tenant can obtain favorable terms. Address with particulars, P. O., Box No. 1,784 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—SUMMER HOUSE AND GROUNDS on Harlem River, at Washington Heights, 165th-st., near High Bridge; steam-boat landing on the place; splendid spot for business; rent only $800.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 100 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.; the house has nineteen front rooms. Apply to W. H. SMITH & CO., No. 948 Broadway.

HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND EXTENSION—Twelve rooms, hot and cold water, baths, wash-tubs, gas, heater, &c.; situate on Gates-av., 100 feet east of Patchen-av.; cars pass the door; rent $600. Apply to W. H. REES, book-binder, 29 and 31 Ann-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the Summer, in East Orange, N. J.; nine large rooms, besides the bath room; convenient to the depot; good garden, &c.; rent $150 per month. Address H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE dwelling No. 248 West 54th-st., at a greatly reduced rent—$1,800. Take 8th-av. cars and apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.
City and Country Real Estate, Houses, Lots and Farms, at public or private sale, leased, rented or exchanged. Loans negotiated.
On SATURDAY, May 21, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I.,
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the
ESTATE OF SARAH THORNE, deceased,
Comprising about Forty-two acres, beautifully located in different parts of the flourishing and attractive village of
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
And handsomely mapped and subdivided (by Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Civil Engineer,) into most desirable plots of from one-half to two acres each. Will be peremptorily sold as above.
To reach property, take Long Island Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Eight trains daily.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' Office, No. 10 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORM, the sale of the following property is adjourned to MONDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises:
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS at Garrettson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also, a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
BY
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
Will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Cars leave on arrival of 10 o'clock boat from Whitehall Dock. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c.
The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.;
M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
THURSDAY, May 19,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
At New-Brighton, Staten Island,
110 SPLENDID LOTS,
Situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island,
Will positively be sold by order of the executors of the estate of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased,
ON TERMS SO EASY THAT ALL MAY BUY.
Free collation before the auction under a spacious tent.
The lots are only two minutes (by flagged walk) from landing; thirty-two minutes from Whitehall-st., New-York, by one of the best ferries running from the City. Boats ply constantly by day and night. Location high, commanding and surrounded by first-class improvements; avenues sixty feet wide, graded and flagged; property has been in family fifty-five years. All who are seeking homes or who desire safe and profitable investments, should attend this sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF BUILDING LOTS,
(the Sherwood estate,)
AT QUEENS, L. I.,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M.,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.
FREE LUNCH.
SPECIAL TRAIN from Hunter's Point, at 10½ A. M., on day of sale. Free tickets from
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
Auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, May 17, 1870, at 1½ P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF 50 VILLA PLOTS AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from the ferry by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fourteen trains daily.

This property is well situated at the base of the mountains, on Mountain-av., which is well graded and in fine condition. The lots are high and command pleasant views. They are located in a part of the town that is rapidly improving; large investments having recently been made by capitalists in that vicinity, and great improvements are in progress.

SPECIAL TRAIN 12 M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WOODHAVEN CENTRE PROPERTY.
JOHN R. PITKINS.
THIRD AUCTION SALE—ON THE GROUNDS. TO COMMENCE
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870, at 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF
THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.
THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EWELL, WOOD & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold strictly on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.
This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and South-west than now exists.
Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.
For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on MONDAY, May 23, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on TUESDAY, May 24, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1870.

REMOVAL.
Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.
Letters for travelers received and forwarded.
[New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870.
ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners, under said act, hereby authorize as follows:
Proposals will be received on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, 26th inst., at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the bonds or stocks of the State of South Carolina. Such proposals must be for amounts not less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and must state the issues of the bonds or stocks offered, and the price to be paid, only on the par value of the principal, in lawful money.
Bonds or stocks purchased must be delivered on the day next succeeding the award, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be considered adverse to the interests of the State.
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor,
J. L. NEAGLE, Controller-General,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General,
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate,
R. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,891, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.
These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600.000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.
We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340,000.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.
The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 30th June prox.
Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.
By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.
Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.
By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.
MAY 11, 1870. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over $20 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

20-YEAR 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY
COMPANY FOR SALE.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR managers of this Company, held May 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.
CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS DICKSON was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.
TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.
Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.
The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.
The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.
The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.
The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.
The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.
By order of the Finance Committee,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after June 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will close at 2 P. M., May 20, and open on the morning of June 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1. JOHN KERR, President.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the County of Marion, State of Missouri, due May 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that day upon presentation at the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH $100,000 TO $200,000 CAPITAL WANTED IN RAILROAD IRON, &c.—A foreign house established here some years, are desirous of meeting with a party with the above amount of capital. The object is to extend a railway iron and bond business already inaugurated, and in which they possess the advantages of important and valuable connections in England and on the Continent. A party with connections in the rolling-mill business preferred. Address RAILROAD IRON AND BONDS, Box 1,669 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E., NEW-YORK CITY, May 12, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 P. M., June 13, 1870, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with four hundred and fifty-two (452) cords of merchantable hard wood, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet to the cord; four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four (4,934) tons of anthracite coal, best quality, egg, stove and nut sizes, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton; and ten thousand four hundred (10,400) pounds of bituminous coal; the whole to be delivered at the places hereinafter named, at such times as the Quartermaster's Department may desire prior to Nov. 15, 1870, at which time the deliveries must be completed, viz.:
Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—40 cords wood, 250 tons stove and 800 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—50 cords wood, 106 tons egg coal, and 2,400 pounds bituminous coal.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—150 cords wood, 393 tons stove, and 357 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—30 cords wood, 112 tons stove and 178 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—554 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—31 cords wood, 176 tons stove and 400 tons egg coal, and 8,000 pounds bituminous coal.
Fort Adams, R. I.—51 cords wood, 361 tons stove, 361 tons egg and 361 tons nut coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.—100 cords wood, 104 tons stove, 104 tons egg and 104 tons nut coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—187 tons egg coal.
The wood is to be delivered on the wharves and the coal in the yards or places provided for their reception at the respective posts, and the trimming must be done by the contractors.
Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weights or measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery. Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, or either of them, at each of the posts.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.
Bids may be made and will be entertained for one or more of the posts.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal," (or either of them, as the case may be,) and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for further information.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Ass't. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Ass't.-Quartermaster, U. S. A.
C. Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E., NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 M., June 13, 1870, for the construction of a stable-building, with wagon-shed, 51x24 feet, at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and the following other work, at the same place, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office, viz.:
Renewal of the windows and roof of the officers' quarters.
Renewal of the roof of the building occupied as offices of the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and lathing and plastering the ceilings of the guard-house.
Erection of ventilators on the hospital.
Erection of ventilators on the soldiers' barracks.
Bids must state separately, in detail, the cost of the work to be done on each building.
The plans and specifications can be seen at this office and at the office of the Post Quarter-master at Fort Trumbull, where all further information can be obtained.
The work must be completed in sixty (60) days after acceptance of bid, and payment will be made in New-York City, on the certificate of the proper officer of the Quartermaster's Department, on the completion of the work.
The Government reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the same.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for building Stable and Repairs at Fort Trumbull, Conn.," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Depart. of the East.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
C. Q. M. First Quartermaster District.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.
Sealed proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.
11,500 Yards of sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
4,600 Yards of dark-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
2,000 Yards dark-blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
200 Yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.
4,000 Yards 6-4 dark-blue Flannel, for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.
13,000 Yards 3-4 dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
1,050 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 Pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.
3,000 Yards white Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
6,000 Yards white Linen, for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 Yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 Yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.
800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,600 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.
300 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
800 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
5,000 Yards yellow Binding.
2,500 Yards red Cord.
25 Swords, for musicians.
100 Batter Drum-heads.
100 Snare Drum-heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 Sets Drum Snares.
20 Boxwood "B" Fifes.
50 Pairs Drumsticks.

CLASS NO. 6.
6,000 Pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.
700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.
500 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,000 Knapsacks.
25 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.
Witness,
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.
All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.
All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.
The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phœnix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, Cooper & Hewitt, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.
All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.
All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.
The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.
The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, tiles, table and plumbers' slabs. Show-rooms with finest assortment of mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 142 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, May 18 | Batavia, Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19 | Russia, Wednes., June 1
Marathon, Sat'day, May 21 | Aleppo, Thursday, June 2
Cuba, Wednesday, May 25 | Nemesis, Saturday, June 4
Samaria, Thurs., May 26 | China, Wednesday, June 8

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.....May 21 | BRITANNIA....June 1
CALEDONIA....May 28 | INDIA.....June 4
EUROPA.....May 28 | IOWA.....June 8

And each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $5.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid bold transit by the English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20		

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class steamers from the new steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in the saving of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 206 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Bailiff, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA PERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILD DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP FLAG, Capt. LEMATTRE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT on each steamer, every evening, by Ball's Celebrated Boston Brass and String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, very FOOT OF 22D-ST., AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.

—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 12th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 13th	6:00 A. M.
Friday, 13th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th	7:30 A. M.
Monday, 16th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th	8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th	6:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th	6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 19th	11:00 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.

—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—

The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—

Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.

—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

YONKERS FERRY—LEAVES WARREN-

st., Pier No. 22, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Landing at Carmansville. SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.

—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, New-York, May 2, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.

—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., Broad 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; 12:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 8:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and ‡6:15 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, ‡3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-cars can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av.; Harlem; No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, depot foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. CKER, WM. H. BARR, General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:20 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX, Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1850.

Every article warranted as represented.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY, 11.—JE T'AIME. ALICE.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

AT KINZEY'S, NO. 691 BROADWAY, NO. 691 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON MONDAY, OPENING OF THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON MONDAY, AFTER GREAT ALTERATIONS.

GREAT BARGAINS ON MONDAY.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

SILK FRINGES, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 piece.
NARROW SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c. piece.
WIDE BLACK SATIN GIMPS, $1 piece.
RICH SATIN TRIMMINGS, 50c., 75c. piece.
BLACK AND WHITE SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
VERY PRETTY BLACK TRIMMINGS, 25c. and 50c. piece.

OPENING ON MONDAY, 500 BOXES SILK TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION.

WHITE MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 20c. piece.
RICH COTTON TRIMMINGS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
WHITE COTTON GIMPS, 25c., 40c., 50c. piece.
COLORED PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. piece.
FINE ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 20c. dozen.
ENGLISH CROCHET BRAIDS, 30c., 25c. dozen.
WHITE FRINGES, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. piece.

PANIC PRICES.

5,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

FANCY CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
FANCY PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 35c.
WIDE CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c.
SASH-RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c.
ROMAN SASH-RIBBONS, 60c., 75c., $1 yard.
BLACK SASH-RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c.
SATIN RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. piece.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.
ROMAN TIES, 25c., 31c., 45c.
EXTRA WIDE TIES, 50c., 60c., 75c.
FANCY SILK TIES, 25c., 31c., 50c.
FANCY BOWS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
SILK AND SATIN TIES, 15c.

GOODS SELLING FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. SPRAY. FINE FRENCH FLOWERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

STRAW-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND BONNETS.

PRINCESS,	NORMA,	ANNIES,
BEATRICE,	SUEZ,	ALPHINE,
EUGENIE,	LINDA,	ARABIAN,
TYROLESE,	STAR,	BRAVOS,
ARTHUR,		PAULA.

LOT OF ENGLISH MILANS, 25c.
LOT OF NAPOLITAN ROUND HATS, 25c.
ENGLISH STRAWS, ROLLED RIMS, 50c.
SUN HATS, 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c.
SEASIDE HATS, 31c., 40c., 50c.
SCHOOLGIRLS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
FINE STRAW HATS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c.
NEAPOLITAN HATS, 75c., 95c., $1.
ENGLISH STRAWS, 75c., 95c., $1, $1 25.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 50c., 60c., 75c.
LADIES' BONNETS, NEW STYLES.
NEW HAT-FRAMES, 35c.
ALL THE NEW BONNET-FRAMES, 15c.

OPENING ON MONDAY, 350 CASES NEW STRAW HATS, FROM AUCTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

OUR NEW WHOLESALE ROOMS OPEN ON MONDAY.

PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.

RUFFLED PARASOLS, 75c.
LINED SUN-UMBRELLAS, $1, $1 25.
FANCY SILK, LARGE SIZES, $1.
SUN-UMBRELLAS, 49c., 50c., 69c., 75c.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN SCOLLOPED AND FANCY SUN-UMBRELLAS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LOT LADIES' KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LOT OF MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
SPLENDID LOT OF BLACK KIDS, 50c. pair.
LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
ANOTHER LOT OF TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 50c. pair.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS, IN EVERY COLOR AND SIZE, 95c. PAIR.

GENTS' KID GLOVES, REAL FRENCH, 60c. pair.
BERLIN GLOVES, FANCY TOPS, 25c. pair.
BERLIN GLOVES, WITH TASSELS, 25c. pair.
BERLIN GLOVES, FINE EMBROIDERED, 25c. pair.
FINE FRENCH GLOVES, 20c., 25c., 31c.

AUCTION LOTS OF HOSIERY.

KINZEY'S NEW STORE,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

LADIES' 3-THREAD HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
LADIES' VERY FINE HOSE, 15c., 20c. 25c.
LADIES' IRON-FRAME HOSE, 18c., 20c., 25c.
LADIES' EXTRA REGULAR MADE, 25c., 31c.
EXTRA LONG BALBRIGANS, 50c. pair.
LADIES' BALBRIGGANS, SILK CLOCKED, 80c.
GENUINE LISLE-THREAD HOSE, 58c. pair.
MISSES' EVERY QUALITY, 18c. to 31c.
GENTS' HEAVY HALF-HOSE, 12½c., 15c.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 20c., 22c., 25c.
GENTS' ENGLISH FULL REGULAR, 25c.
GENTS' BICKETTS, &c., 10c., 12½c
GENTS' FINE SILK, 15c.
GENTS' SATIN TIES, 15c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 12c., 15c., 20c., yard.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. to $4 yard.
REAL FRENCH LACES, 15c. to 50c. yard.
VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, 25c. to 50c. piece.
LINEN EDGINGS, 12½c. dozen yards.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50., 60c., 75c., 90c.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $3.
FINE POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS, $1, $1 25, $1 50.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, FROM	LACE PARASOL COVERS, FROM
$4 75 TO $50.	$1 TO $10.

ALL THESE GOODS AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
WORKED DOUBLE-BANDS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
STRIPS OF EMBROIDERY, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.

FINE FRENCH SETS	FINE LINEN WORKED SETS.
1,500	1,200
COLLARS AND CUFFS,	IN FANCY BOX.
CHEMISETTES AND CUFFS,	85c. BOX.
50c. SET.	$1 BOX
70c. SET.	$1 25 BOX.
90c. SET.	$1 50 BOX.
$1 SET.	$1 75 BOX.
$1 25 SET,	$2 BOX.
$1 50 SET.	

2,000 pieces RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
2,000 pieces LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c.
ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 9c., 10c.
FINE NEEDLE-WORK, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
GENTS' ALL-LINEN, 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
GENTS' ALL-LINEN, COLORED BORDERS, 20c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 45c., 50c., 60c.

OPENING, 1,000 dozens, all linen, very fine HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, at 20c.

FAN DEPARTMENT.

LOT OF FANCY FANS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c.
LINEN FANS, EVERY COLOR, 10c.
SILK FANS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1.
SILK AND SANDAL-WOOD, 50c. to $1 50.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH AND RUSSIA PORTEMONNAIES, 25c. to $1 25.
JET SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1 set.
FANCY GILT SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 set.
PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. to 25c.
PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, &c., &c.

OPENING FROM AUCTION 1,000 FINE WORKED WORSTED SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c., 75c., $1.

SMALL WARE DEPARTMENT.

BEST EMBROIDERY SILK, 3c. skein.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST SPOOL SILKS, 1c. and 2c.
BEST STICK TWISTS, 1c. stick.
BEST 50-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. spool.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 10c. spool.
FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 2c. skein.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 2c. spool.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTONS, FULL LENGTH, 1c. spool.
EXCELLENT SEWING COTTON, 10c. dozen.
AUCTION LOT CROTCHET COTTONS, 5c. spool.
ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c. package.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
ROLLS OF FINE TWILLED TAPES, 3c.
SKIRT BRAIDS, ALL COLORS, 3c. piece.
FANCY BRAIDS, 10c., 15c. piece.
36-YARD ALPACA BRAIDS, 31c., 40c., 50c.
BEST ELASTICS, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 20c. pair.
ENGLISH TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, 10c.
HAIR BRUSHES, 25c., 40c., 45c., 50c.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
BEST LINEN THREAD, 9c. dozen hanks.
STEEL SCISSORS, 10c. pair.
HAIR-NETS, 2c., 3c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
LOTS OF FANCY BUTTONS, 3c., 5c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
SILK AND SATIN VELVET BUTTONS.

OPENING, OVER 300 LOTS OF GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 4TH AND AMITY STS. NEXT BLOCK ABOVE OUR OLD STORE.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.

GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS. Beautiful styles at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 313 Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.

VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES. A fine assortment, at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS, RUE DE RAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, FIXED PRICES.

JUST OPENED.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES. A large variety at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

JUST OPENED.

KID GLOVES, one and two buttons; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves. The best selection in the City, at very moderate prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that on an election to be held in this State on the third Tuesday of May next, (May 17,) pursuant to the provisions of chapter 86, laws of 1870, (passed March 23, 1870,) entitled "An act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the 4th article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said Constitution and in the eighth section of said act.

Also, three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, whose terms of office, as provided in said act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, in the place of Charles H. Van Brunt, elected to fill the vacancy in the place of John R. Brady, resigned, whose term of office, as provided in an act entitled "An act relating to the Supreme Court, and to the election of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for and for the City and County of New-York," passed April twenty-seventh, 1870, will commence on the first day of January, 1871, at which time the term of office of said appointee will by law expire.

Also, three additional Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first day of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in an act entitled "An act to reduce the several acts in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York into one act, and to extend the jurisdiction of said Court," passed May second, 1870.

The attention of City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of chapter 86, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

SECTION 1. Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or sixth article of the Constitution. The Judges of said Court of Appeals elected by this election by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the persons voted for as Associate Judges, and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be indorsed "Judiciary," and the Inspectors of Election shall provide a box labeled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the City and County of New-York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County, as required by the said sixth article of the Constitution. The names of the persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separate from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section, and shall be indorsed "Judiciary, Common Pleas," and the ballots shall be deposited in a box labeled "Judiciary, Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the notice shall be given as hereinbefore required by law in reference to general elections, and as to Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas in New-York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that City. The omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. At such election the registry of votes, if any such registry of votes be required by the then existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the Inspectors of Election shall meet in their several election districts, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete, and shall revise, correct and complete said registry, in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.

SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and declare the result according to the existing laws; and except as in this act otherwise provided, all laws in force at the time in respect to the holding of elections, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for bribery, undue influence, and the returning of the votes, and all laws prescribing the duties of inspectors, officers and Boards in reference to elections, shall apply to the election authorized by this act, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. Any vacancy in the office of Inspector of Election, in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election. Respectfully yours, &c.,

R. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See chapter 490, Laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE M

INSANITY AND CRIME.

Views of Rev. George H. Hepworth on Murder and Excuses for Murder—Capital Punishment, "Affinities," and the Marriage Relation.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH delivered a discourse yesterday morning before a large congregation at the Unitarian Church in Park-avenue, on "Insanity and Crime," taking for his text the fifth verse of the fourth chapter of Genesis: "And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell."

If tried by modern theories of crime, said the speaker, Cain was laboring under aberration of mind, and therefore unaccountable to any human or Divine law for his act. We see in him all the symptoms of insanity. He was frenzied toward his brother, and he had the inevitable frenzy of evil passion that had grown stronger and stronger every time he sat under the tree and thought of his wrongs. Every time he looked into the face of his brother his passion was aroused, and at last he clutched the club and slew him. God put a mark on his brow—thus stamping murder as a crime. This community had lately, said the speaker, been in the midst of a most remarkable and most significant excitement. Were it simply the trial of a man for a crime he would make no comment on it. It was not his business to criticise the ordinary events of City life, or to make them more prominent by lifting them up to the prominence of a pulpit theme. But these were events that seriously involved the welfare of a whole community. The case to which he now referred had an importance not confined to our own shores. It was as well known in all the capitals of Europe as here, and had been regarded there as typical of our American mode of life as expressed in this land of which, for many reasons, we are so justly proud. In this case, strange enough, persons have been ignored and principles alone were tried. He need not tell his hearers that the truth had yet to be discovered, and that impartial justice had not been done to any single individual in the whole affair. It was, therefore, more than a personal matter; it involved great principles. The case had been idealized. In the first place, then, he would say that for some years past a great change had come over our American community concerning this great question of guilt. Some time ago—twenty years or more—a novel plea of insanity was made very effective in a murder trial. That plea had now lost its novelty. At the present day every man, every criminal was insane, until at length the whole community shuddered at the frequency and impunity of criminality. Rogues snap their fingers in the faces of the community and laugh to scorn what used to be called justice. There was a reason for this. Every fact is built up on an underlying principle, and the fact is that every criminal now was looked upon by the community as partially insane. The pirate who roamed the sea, the burglar who broke into the private dwelling, the assassin who murdered his victim for revenge or money—all these may have been born of drunken and vicious parents, their early years familiar with crime and their whole life deadened with hereditary taint of passion and sin. In this view every criminal in every part of the world acts under the abnormal stimulus, more or less irresistible, of a diseased brain. We had all wondered, during the last five years, at the infrequency with which a jury of twelve men would find a verdict of guilty against a murderer. The reason of this was that the whole community at the present day was rapidly outgrowing the barbarism, the wickedness of capital punishment. No matter what the crime might be, however black the guilt, yet we hesitate; it is too much to ask of us to utter that simple, single, but awful word which is to be the doom of the guilty man. He believed it was due to this cause that justice was not done. Juries could not and would not pronounce that frightful word guilty where the penalty was to be death. The speaker then alluded to the case of REYNOLDS—a "half fool"—a man who had no mother and no father, and had never been surrounded by any of the hallowed influences to which his hearers were indebted for their horror of his crime—and asked if, when they heard that he had been hung by the neck until he was dead, they did not hang their heads with shame. Was this the nineteenth century—the age of schools and churches and religious charities—and we could do no better than to follow the Mosaic theory of 5,000 years ago—"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." When Christ came to earth he put his foot upon that doctrine as a man puts his foot on the head of a snake. "Little children, love one another," was his last commandment. This was the basis of all our public morality and social weal. Therefore he respected juries for their scruples and honored them. Courts then will not hang the murderer and they cannot do anything else. It wouldn't do to imprison them for life, especially if they, the murderers, were men of political influence, for they might control a thousand votes on election day. The truth was that corruption in politics was the great evil of the day. It was owing to this more than to anything else that there was no punishment nowadays for the graver crimes. If a man committed an offense, great or small, in this City, and had political influence, he could not be punished. We had seen the newspapers during the past week with singular unanimity calling for new judicial enactments in order that just such embarrassments as these might be met. God grant that the community might be warmed to the consciousness of a necessity for a remedy. Again this case was significant as showing the sentiment of our people on the sanctity of marriage. The American people had said distinctly and with no equivocation, that the sanctity of marriage must be upheld; that there was no excuse whatever for any third person to step in with an attempt to break the compact between man and wife. Let the two settle their difficulties as they may. He did not now speak of any person or of any particular case, but of the principle. The man who splits the tree of marriage was a criminal in the sight of God. This was the verdict of the community and it was a right royal verdict. The difficulty came in great measure from the structure of American society. This was the root of the whole matter. In the first place, inside the Church and outside the Church there were all sorts of horrid theories afloat. The doctrine of "affinity," of which we heard so much, and which some openly taught, was an arrant humbug from beginning to end. It was simply the vile plea of passion. If you are wretched as a wife, or miserable as a husband, you know it is your duty to bear the burden to the end, and any suggestion that you ought to hunt around for your "affinity" was simply and solely the devil—horn, hoof, and tail. In it there was nothing that would heal, but everything that would kill. The marriage ceremony itself, as at present administered, tended to foster the spirit of chicanery. The ceremony ought to be simple and truthful, and partake of a little common sense. There was no use in making a woman swear to do that which she has no intention of doing. If you begin with falsehood on the lips as you stand before the altar, what can be expected of moral tone afterward? A man and woman stand, or should stand, in that ceremony as equals. If they are not equals it is a false marriage. The man who pays his addresses to a woman with the idea that he is to marry his inferior has not a fiber of morality or manhood in his composition. Think of celebrating your marriage with a dead, rotten ritual, full of meaningless oaths that are never kept, and are never intended to be kept. It seemed to him that in such a holy rite as that of marriage every one ought at least to be honest, and to dare to tell the truth. A part of this corruption of public opinion, in his opinion, was to be attributed to these things. What was needed in the entire community was more practical Church religion and less theories about religion. Ministers wrangle about theories and points of doctrine, when they ought to strip off their gowns and go before their people with the simple Sermon on the Mount. By following the teachings there inculcated our homes would be made peaceable and happy, wives would love their husbands and husbands their wives, children would love and honor their parents, and home would become what it ought to be, the very temple of God.

Visit of the Council of Administration of the G. A. R. to the Soldiers' Retreat, Ward's Island.

During the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced under the auspices of the G. A. R., asking for an appropriation of $300,000 to build a soldiers' home. This was objected to, on the ground that there was one already on Ward's Island, where the invalids were treated with that consideration they deserve. With a view of testing this, the Council of Administration of the G. A. R. determined to visit the institution and see for themselves if it really was what it pretended to be. Yesterday was chosen to pay the visit, and, through the kindness of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, their steamer was placed at the disposal of the Council, which consisted of Col. E. B. Lansing, Commander of the State; Col. J. L. Farley, Col. G. F. Hopper, Col. Marshall and Major George D. Weeks. These gentlemen invited to assist in the inspection, Col. Pell, Col. J. W. Byron, Col. C. Aufenger, Major L. C. Clobridge and Capt. L. A. Rowan. Commissioners Bell and Frear, of the Charities and Correction, and Commissioner of Emigration Wells, Sir Stafford Northcote, lady and son, Dudley Field, Jr., and lady, and several others were of the party.

The steamer *Minnahannock* left with the party about noon, and steaming up the river, arrived in a short time at the landing at Ward's Island. Disembarking, the party proceeded to the Soldiers' Retreat, a rather pleasant-looking brick building, one wing of which is occupied as an Inebriate Asylum.

The veterans, many of them disabled, wanting an arm or a leg or both, were prepared for the visit, and stood each man in his own doorway of those who had rooms to themselves, and those in the large room remained by their bedsteads. Among these the officers went, talking to the most intelligent-looking, asking them questions as to how they were treated. To these questions the invariable answer was that they were very well treated, had good food and plenty of it. Our reporter, on questioning one fine-looking old man, with a good intelligent face, was told that the supper and breakfast were not enough to satisfy any appetite, but that the dinner was pretty fair. The sleeping arrangements are really admirable, the utmost cleanliness everywhere prevails and the ventilation is excellent.

The investigation was most thorough, and the officers all seemed deeply interested in the work they had in hand. After going through the different wards, the officers expressed themselves quite pleased with the manner in which the soldiers were treated, but believing it to be only useful to those soldiers whose residence was in the City and County of New-York, they consider that it was imperative on the State to erect a suitable home for the numerous soldiers throughout the State who cannot avail themselves of the Retreat on Ward's Island.

Another objection urged was that, being under the direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the taint of pauperism which attaches itself to the inmates, is revolting to the spirit of many brave men who are now suffering from the effects of wounds received in the service of their country, but who would not enter this asylum. Commissioner BELL showed the party through the building, and afterward through the Inebriate Asylum. Thence by boat they proceeded to Randall's Island, went through the Orphan Asylum, the Foundling Hospital and the Department for Idiots. Then by boat again to Blackwell's Island. The Lunatic Asylum was visited, and then the Workhouse. Here a collation of sandwiches and the "wine of the country," as Mr. BELL called Bourbon, was partaken of. The hospital for incurables was next visited and finally the Penitentiary. From here the boat was taken for the City. On the way down Col. LANSING made a short address to Commissioner BELL, thanking him for his attentions during their inspection, and stating his idea that a State Asylum was necessary for the soldiers. Mr. BELL responded in a very happy manner, and seemed to agree in the opinion that the Soldiers' Retreat on Ward's Island was insufficient as a State institution. On arriving at Twenty-sixth-street the party landed and dispersed amid general expressions of enjoyment of their trip.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan Before the Graduating Class of Columbia College Law School.

The annual Baccalaureate sermon before the Graduating Class of the Columbia College Law School was delivered at Trinity Chapel, last evening, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN. A large audience was present, including, besides about fifty members of the Graduating Class, President BARNARD, of Columbia College, Prof. DWIGHT, the head of the Law School, Judge BLATCHFORD, GEORGE W. STRONG, Judge PEABODY, and R. OGDEN, the Treasurer of the College. Dr. MORGAN took for his text Timothy 1, viii:

"For the law is good if a man uses it lawfully."

After some preliminary remarks as to the nature of his discourse, he alluded to the great interest felt in the legal profession at present, which was, unfortunately, more owing to the stains on the judicial ermine than to its purity. The safety of the people rested with the learned professions of law, theology and medicine. They were the bulwarks of society and of an advancing civilization. He described their different spheres of action and their importance, and asked his hearers to unite with him, for the time being, in magnifying the law, its dignity and excellence, and in considering the baneful results of its perversion. St. Paul was a lawyer, and he had said that "the law was good." He gave the statement to us as an accepted truth, and we had no occasion, after the lapse of centuries, to dispute its truth. He would consider Divine and human law. In the former, the command was, "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not." Divine law was everlasting and irrepealable. While human law shared in the excellencies of the Divine law, the latter was the rule of conduct for the race, the former was for the guidance of the individual in his relations to society. Both were worthy of reverence and honor; the one as the root, the other as the branches of the tree whose fruit was good for nations and their various communities. Law should be reverenced as a power for the benefit of all individuals under its jurisdiction—a power which could not be too jealously guarded, since it contained the safeguard of all security and peace. It should neither be tampered with nor brought down to subserve individual interests. The majesty and the dignity of law lay in the fact that its decisions, once made, were absolute. When it is used as a source of profit to lawyers or of sideway income to judges, which was the law in this latitude, it lost some of its strength with the people. Its alleged deterioration and the altered tone of public feeling should not, however, alter our opinion of its value. It was the abuse of law which had changed the feeling toward it. We loathe judicial corruption, but we hold in honor the tribunals and statutes by which personal property and life are protected.

Dr. MORGAN referred to the clause in the Magna Charta of 1215 A. D.: "We will sell justice to no one, nor deny it or its administration to any one." This was a just and Christian rule for all time. To connive at injustice at the Bar or on the Bench is to shake the very pillars of society to their foundations, to unsettle order and to introduce chaos. The attempts to dishonor law were far more numerous and more serious now than in earlier times. It must not be thought, however, that he intended to depreciate the grandeur of the age in which we lived; it should be extolled for immense tokens of a splendid civilization. Yet in every department of life we saw men, and men of eminence and position, resorting to unhallowed means for the accomplishment of their aims. Any one who thus employed unhallowed means made himself a member of the kingdom of darkness; an abominable spirit of self-seeking prevailed; men everywhere were waiting to steal their opportunities; ready to take the shortest path to self-preferment. That spirit tempted its victims to an unlawful use of law. We should make no terms or compromises with the devil. The reverend speaker thought it a matter of congratulation that the tendency toward a degradation of the law had led to the formation of an association of the best lawyers to protect it. There was a grandeur in that and the pledge to denounce ignorance, chicanery and fraud. He urged the young men just beginning their career to join that conference and rally round the standard on which was the legend "The law is good, if used lawfully." Dr. MORGAN then spoke of the coming election. He regarded the elective judiciary as a partisan judiciary and an insult to the sacredness of law. "Popularity, politics and party; shall they desecrate the tests of judicial fitness or of the judicial mind?" Law in subserviency to party will be, in due time, a curse and a pest. It argued well for the public position that our legislators had lengthened the term of office, and that both parties had put forth their best men. The lawyer, he said, should be a good Christian; personally and professionally he needed to bind religion with law and law with religion, and be faithful to both. It had been said that as a class, lawyers were skeptical and stood aloof from religion! In his own experience he found many of them, however, prominent in good works and church membership. He referred to the late Mr. ROOSEVELT as a model lawyer. There should be in the world things higher and more estimable than riches or the rewards of ambition.

THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA.

Mission Work in the Pacific—An Address by Rev. L. H. Gulick, of Honolulu.

Rev. H. L. GULICK, M. D., of Honolulu, Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, spoke last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on "Christian Missions and their Results in the Pacific Ocean." After speaking of the physical peculiarities of the islands of the Pacific and the number and distribution of their population, he stated that the chief characteristic of the Malayan race was the impressible nature of its members. They first became known to the civilized world about 300 years ago, but little intercourse was established with the islanders of the South Pacific until within a century past. The first intercourse was of a commercial character, and the impressible natives very readily adopted the vice of civilized society, and contracted its diseases. The invariable result had been a decay among the different tribes, and a very decided decrease in their numbers. The speaker recounted many incidents connected with the discovery of the different islands by the whites, and the effect which it had on the inhabitants. There had been many outrages and abuses perpetrated, and though commerce was necessary to open the way to evangelization, it was very doubtful whether its influence, when not followed by a propagation of the Gospel, was not bad rather than good. The Sandwich Islands, when discovered by Capt. COOK, are represented as having had four hundred thousand inhabitants. When first visited by American missionaries, fifty years later, the number had decreased to about one hundred thousand. The effect of the spread of Christianity among them had been to arrest this decay, and great progress had been made toward producing a sound and healthy state of society. Nowhere were the people so low and degraded, but some of the higher traits of the human character could be found in them. Many incidents were related in which the nobler feelings had been exhibited by the savages when in their worst state. The proper way to go to work with these heathen, the speaker said, was not to try to impress them with our own superior knowledge and greatness, or to controvert their harmless customs, such as subsisting on cocoa-nuts and going without clothes, but there could always be found in them two principles through which the teacher could work for their conversion to Christianity and to a civilized mode of life. There was a belief in a deity or some great external power, however vague and superstitious their ideas on this subject might be, and a power of distinguishing right from wrong however feeble. On these the missionary could work, and out of an ignorant and imbruted savage develop a Christian, not strong and firm in the faith, but yet far elevated above his original condition. Allusion was finally made to the cheering results of missionary labor in the Sandwich Islands. Churches and schools have been established, and regular mercantile and professional pursuits are now followed by many of the natives. There are fifty churches with native pastors, and during the past year $7,000 were paid in ministers' salaries and $30,000 raised for all religious purposes. One-third of this latter amount, as well as about the same proportion of the native preachers, were devoted to the work of foreign missions, carrying the Gospel to the surrounding islands. The address concluded with an appeal in favor of a liberal support of foreign missions, both on account of the good accomplished in the spread of the Gospel and the inestimable blessings which it carries with it, and in the good which the laborer and the giver derive from the exercise of his zeal and benevolence.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Evangelical Alliance and the Coming Conference—Meeting in St. James' Church, Corner of Fifteenth-Street and Third-Avenue—Addresses by Dr. Shaft and Dr. Eldridge.

A meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held, last evening, at St. James' Lutheran Church, corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue, Dr. WEDEKIND, pastor, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. SHAFT explained that the object of the Evangelical Alliance was the promotion not alone of a unity among all members of the Christian Church here, but a unity of the Church militant on earth with the Church triumphant in heaven. It was established in London, in 1846, by Protestants from all parts of the world, having for its object to promote the unity and liberty of Christians. Union and liberty—Christian unity and Christian liberty—were regarded by that organization as going hand in hand, and controlling, sustaining and promoting one another. It was not designed to be a mere unity restricted by ecclesiastical authority, but a unity which was a free expression of the feelings of the inmost heart, and which rested on the basis of perfect freedom and equality. In our own political life in America they held the sentiment of WEBSTER, "Liberty and union; union and liberty; unity and liberty forever, one and inseparable." Union was the strength and support of liberty; liberty was the supporter and best promoter of unity, and so the Evangelical Alliance intended to promote these interests as inseparably joined together. To maintain freedom wherever it was assailed was one of its great purposes, no matter whether the oppressed belonged to the Catholic or Sectarian churches. Branch alliances were formed throughout all Protestant countries, and from time to time a general Conference was held in order to promote those great objects more effectually; to discuss at the same time the great questions which agitate the age, and to bring the united force of Evangelical Protestantism to bear against its common foes—superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other. The next Conference was to be held in New-York on the 22d of September, and already great interest was being awakened in its behalf throughout the entire world. Some of the most eminent divines of the Lutheran Church in all the European countries were to be present, and many of them were preparing addresses and essays on the great social and polemical questions which now engage the attention of the world. The meeting was called that evening for the purpose of making known the approach of the great event and inviting the cordial co-operation of all the members of the Church. He hoped the result would redound not only to the cause of Christ, but do credit to the American character for zeal, generosity and hospitality to the distinguished strangers who would come among them.

Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, in an effective address, narrated the progress of the Christian truth and the Bible in the old Roman Catholic countries, and the consequent downfall of the fallacies of the Catholic Church. In Spain, France, Austria and Germany, where 300 years ago the power of the Pope was supreme, and where the most horrible cruelties were invented for the punishment of those who dared to differ from them, the Bible was now steadily seizing hold of the minds of the people. The old order of things was completely disestablished, thus showing that no amount of persecution or tyranny could extinguish the truth, and that after years of apparent annihilation it again burst forth with renewed light. The Catholic Church had lost all the power it once wielded, but it was again endeavoring to secure its former position by a new dogma, which would recover lost ground and alienate from the minds of Catholics in all countries their natural loyalty to their rulers. But while that Council was being held, another Ecumenical Council was to be held in New-York, which would be composed of great and good men from all countries, not gathered together for the purpose of being managed into voting a thing which none of them believes, and which the Pope himself is so far gone in his dotage as to believe, his infallibility, but they were gathered to concentrate the experience and wisdom of the time upon the consideration of those great questions which compose our modern character. The Conference was enkindling great enthusiasm all over the world, and the most eminent Protestant divines were coming to take part in the deliberations. He had not the least doubt that under the blessing of heaven it would be crowned with success, but he earnestly invited the attention and assistance of the faithful in bringing it to that issue. The reverend gentleman concluded by earnestly counseling hospitality in the entertainment of the distinguished divines who were coming among them.

The meeting concluded with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Cheever on Christian Instruction in the Public Schools.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached yesterday morning at Apollo Hall, taking for his subject, "An Education of Conscience by the Word of God the only Safeguard of Morality and Freedom." He took his text from the thirteenth chapter of Romans, verse fifth—"Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience' sake." He declared that earthly rulers were not a mere device of humanity, but that they were appointed by God himself for man's good. A conscience enlightened and instructed in God's word was the only safety for our Government. Our experiment for freedom, he contended, was founded on this. In order to render our country what it ought to be, the people in the aggregate must have a conscience void of offense toward God; and the State must provide the means whereby this enlightenment in relation to God's word can be attained. God only is the Lord of the conscience, and His Word is the only guide. After God's law comes human legislation, imposed for the restraint of human passion; but the effectiveness of this restraint is not possible without the light of God's Word. The preacher then referred to the following in the charge of the Recorder in the McFarland trial: "I have been requested to charge you that if the prisoner committed this act in a moment of frenzy he is not guilty of the crime charged against him. I not only charge that proposition, but I charge that, if his mind was in that condition, he cannot be convicted of any offense." What, said the reverend speaker, can a jury do with such a charge, a jury whose members are not grounded in God's word; or what community can be protected from it except by a knowledge of God's word as being utterly superior to it? Forever, oh Lord, thy law is settled. It does not require an Ecumenical Council of human liars to make it infallible. What safety is there, he would ask, if God's word is to be pronounced sectarian? And yet, some ministers of the Gospel have advocated this under the guise of logic! What a man is depends upon his heart, and an angry conscience not sprinkled with the atoning blood was the worst of enemies. The power of the conscience is essential and accurate, but its power primarily depends on its being turned toward God. The universal knowledge of God and the acknowledgment of His Word in the public school is the only thing that will make a right-thinking public conscience. A public conscience without the Word of God is sure to be erroneous. Public bias is all but irresistible; and yet, if it be wrong, so much the greater reason for opposing it. We should take a lesson from Job. He asks: "Did I give way to injustice because I feared the multitude?" The greatest crime ever committed on earth was committed for fear of a Jewish multitude, by a Roman Governor. It is no use for us to go on any further as a nation or a people if the only infallible authority we have—God's Word itself—is to be expelled from our schools as sectarian. God will never permit such a blasphemous interpretation of His designs. Should it be attempted, he will visit us with his judgments speedily and unexpectedly. If, said the reverend preacher, there be any truth in the Bible, what becomes of the sophistry of those who would seek to expel it from our Courts and keep a knowledge of it from our children? The reverend Doctor then went on to show the power of conscience when directed in a Christian channel, and closed by hoping that the influence of God's Word would be made serviceable among the people not only for time but for eternity.

California Silk in the Paterson Mills.

The silk manufacturers of Paterson are looking forward to the time when raw silk can be obtained from California, and members of the leading silk firms have been sent to that State to acquaint themselves with the prospects of silk culture there. Mr. WM. ANGUS, who made an excursion with this object, returned a few days ago with specimens of raw silk reeled from California cocoons. The specimens are pronounced equal to the best silk of India or Japan by experienced manufacturers, the fiber being very strong and fine, free from impurities, and remarkably smooth and glossy. Mr. WILLIAM RYLE, the son of Mayor RYLE, of Paterson, is now in California, and writes to his firm in enthusiastic terms of the future prospects of the new branch of California industry. All that is wanting to make the culture successful, he states, is machinery for reeling the cocoons in the districts where they are grown. This must be transported from the East, and there are capitalists in the State who are anxious to invest in the business if the facilities for reeling can be perfected there. At the present time, although the cocoons can be raised as easily as any other product, they are comparatively valueless by the want of utilizing implements, and the most profitable business hitherto has been the raising and exportation of silk-worm eggs. Negotiations are being made by Mr. RYLE with the persons in California who desire to embark in the enterprise, for setting up the necessary machinery for reeling in California, and purchasing their entire lot of cocoons. A new machine has been completed, and is now at the Ryle Silk Mill in Paterson for reeling cheaply and speedily, and is is probable that it will be tried on an extensive scale in California. The subject is interesting the silk manufacturers of Paterson, who see in the new enterprise advantages to the nation, and particularly to its great silk manufacturing center, that cannot easily be estimated.

TO-MORROW'S CONTEST.

Complete List of the Candidates—The Field Before the Battle.

The election to-morrow is not likely to be a very exciting contest. The Tammany leaders, using the means that they know so well how to control, have succeeded to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries," and all the vaunted strength of the coalition is frittered away in dissension and defection. The Republicans show a bold front and carry their crests high, but of course they expect to do little more, in this City at least, than demonstrate that, like the lamented "Squibob," they "ain't dead yet." The following is a complete list of the nominees:

FOR COURT OF APPEALS.

Democratic.	Republican.
CHIEF-JUSTICE.	
Sanford E. Church.	Henry R. Selden.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.	
William F. Allen,	Charles Mason,
Rufus W. Peckham,	Charles Andrews,
Charles A. Rapallo,	Charles J. Folger,
Martin Grover,	Robert S. Hale.

FOR THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Tammany.	Republican.
Hamilton W. Robinson,	J. Solis Ritterband,
Joseph F. Daley,	Richard S. Emmett,
Richard L. Larremore,	Wm. P. Richardson,
Chas. H. Van Brunt,	Elias F. Hall.

FOR MARINE COURT.

Tammany.	Republican.
George Shea,	H. E. Tremaine,
Wm. H. Tracy,	Benjamin A. Willis,
Philip J. Joachimsen,	Wm. Kircheis.

ALDERMEN.

Tammany.	Republican.
Lawrence B. Jerome,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Thomas Coman,	Henry Clews.
George H. Mitchell,	John Althoff,
Bernard O'Neil,	Wm. H. Raynor,
George W. Plunkitt,	S. B. H. Vance,
Edward Cuddy,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Bryan Reilly,	Chas. L. Tiffany,
Emanuel B. Hart,	John T. Conover,
Edward Schlichting,	Myer Stern,
James G. Dimond,	John Faulkner.
William H. Charlick,	Benjamin Schmayer.
James McKiever,	Gracie King,
Henry Woltman,	Frederick Kilhan,
Edward Welch,	Theron R. Butler,
James Irving,	Gen. Chas. K. Graham.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Dist.	Tammany.	Republican.
1.	Terence Duffy,	Andrew W. Leggett, John O'Connell,
2.	Patrick Lysaght,	No nomination will be made.
3.	Hugh O'Brien,	No nomination will be made.
4.	John Galvin,	No nomination will be made.
5.	Isaac Robinson,	John J. Snaw,
6.	Michael Healey,	John W. Griffith,
7.	John Hampson,	J. Wilson Green,
8.	Hewlett Odell,	Frank Vail,
9.	Henry Roger,	James Michaels,
10.	Henry A. Pecher,	Joseph P. Stack, Nicholas Muller,
11.	Thos. Mulligan,	Jas. L. Hastie,
12.	Edward Costello,	Thos. Hayes,
13.	James Barker,	Jos. E. Rogers, Charles A. Clark,
14.	John Reilly,	C. D. Folsom,
15.	Erastus Littlefield,	Geo. W. Da Canha, Samuel Hamilton,
16.	Eugene Durnin,	Henry J. Scudder,
17.	Chas. Feltner,	Stephen N. Simonson, Wm. Manny,
18.	Patrick Garry,	Wm. O. McQuade,
19.	Bart. McDonnell,	Francis Felix,
20.	Thos. Duffy,	Francis A. Thomas,
21.	Wm. H. McCarthy,	Charles H. Cooper.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

First District, James Vincent; Eighth District, John Grubber; Ninth District, Thomas Kennehan; Tenth District, Jos. P. Stack; Thirteenth District, Robert Borland; Fourteenth District, Thos. J. Bennett; Eighteenth District, Jeremiah Murphy; Twentieth District, P. H. Kearney and P. H. Slattery; Twenty-first District, John S. Shelly.

It is rumored that John A. Stemmler, William A. Boyd and Bernard F. McCahill are running for the Marine Court, and James Reymert for the Common Pleas, while Wm. F. Havemeyer, John G. Davies, Edward Burke, Charles H. Marshall, Daniel F. Tiemann, Francis V. Euring, John S. Giles, John Foley, Wm. H. Gray, Louis J. Kelly, Joseph Blumenthal and Clarence A. Bonner are said to be running for seats in the new Board of Aldermen; but since these gentlemen have no party at their back they are not likely to make much stir in the counting of the ballots.

Illegal Registration.

The registration in the Fifth Ward being so largely in excess of that of any other locality was palpably fraudulent, and it was generally hinted that the frauds had been perpetrated by the Tammany leaders for the purpose of overcoming the friends of JOHN FOX as a preparative for the crushing of that recusant at the Congressional election next Fall. Whatever may have been the incentive and whoever the perpetrators, it is evident that gross frauds were committed, and almost without detection. Of the hundreds who must have been registered illegally, the only ones arrested were SAMUEL COLLINS, who presented himself a third time for registration in the Fifth District, and PATRICK HOGAN, who caused himself to be registered four times under different names in the Second District. Both of these men were arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and were committed for trial.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Saturday evening JOE DION and an amateur played CYRILLE DION and Mr. MCRAY a hundred points of billiards at the three ball game in CRIS. O'CONNOR'S Billiard-rooms in Fourteenth-street. CYRILLE DION and MCRAY won by eighteen points. The best run of fourteen points was made by MCRAY. CYRILLE and MCRAY then played two single handed games at the three ball game, winning one each.

The charity sermon in behalf of the Home for Incurables, located in West Farms, was to have been preached in the Chapel of the Holy Savior, Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, last evening; but owing to the sparse attendance, no services were held. The managers of the Home desire to extend the accommodations to 100 patients, and make an appeal to the charitable for the purpose.

The German-American School Club of the Twenty-first Ward met at Oriental Hall, No. 205 East Twenty-seventh-street, last evening, Dr. A. F. STEELE presiding. They resolved to present a memoral to the Board of Education for the introduction of German as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools of the ward, which the school trustees of the ward decline to do.

The Grand Master of the Masons in the State of New-York will, on the 8th day of June next, lay, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple to be erected at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. There will be a large procession of Masons on the occasion, and the ceremonies will be of a very impressive character.

It will be seen by our advertisement that Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON is to address the women (men not admitted) on the McFarland-Richardson affair, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.812 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., May 10, 29.934 inches; minimum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M., May 8, 29.504 inches; range, .430 inch. Thermometer—Main, 55.2°; maximum at 6 P. M., May 14, 79.0°; minimum at 5 P. M., May 11, 45.5°; range, 33.5°. May 9, rain from 7½ P. M. to 9¼ P. M., amount of water, .02 inch; May 10, rain from 2¾ P. M. to 7 P. M., amount of water, .46 inch; May 11, rain from 2¾ A. M. to 11¼ P. M., amount of water, .34 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .82 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,256 miles.

Last evening a man named CASPER, employed in Hecker's Mills, at the foot of Pike-street, imagined that fire-alarm box No. 136 had been disarranged by some boys standing on it, opened it, and in order to ascertain whether it was in working order, pulled the knob. To his intense astonishment the engines of the district almost instantly appeared in response to the signal he had given.

A party of burglars entered the bonded warehouse Nos. 407 and 409 Greenwich-street, but owing to the absence of the owners yesterday, the Police could not ascertain what had been taken.

ALFRED MCCARTY, sixteen years of age, of No. 278 First-avenue, while handling an old gun, yesterday afternoon, shot himself through the knee-pan, inflicting a wound that will render amputation necessary. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The corner-stone of the Church of St. Boniface, (Roman Catholic,) on Duffield-street, was laid, yesterday afternoon. Rev. FRANCIS BARIFFI, who is to be pastor, conducted the ceremony. He also delivered a short address in the German language. There were twenty-one temperance societies represented. Rev. Fathers TURNER, CACCOVILLE, MARCO and LINDENFELD were also in attendance. The edifice is to be of Gothic architecture, and will cost, when finished, $60,000. The lot is 100x65 feet.

Officer MCINTYRE, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, found the body of a middle-aged man, with his throat cut, yesterday, in Bergen's Woods. Beside him an open razor was lying, from which it is inferred that he committed suicide. He has not yet been identified.

The body of a female infant was found yesterday morning, at the corner of Jefferson-street and Nostrand-avenue, by a gentleman named DOUGLAS. No clue to the parentage has yet been found. It awaits the action of the Coroner.

LONG ISLAND.

The machinery of the steam-ship *Black Warrior*, which was wrecked on Rockaway Shoals several years since, and which has marked that dangerous spot, disappeared during one of the recent storms, and the sunken wreck lies in the immediate track of the Long Island coasters, several of which have struck upon it, but happily without doing much damage. The attention of Representative REEVES having been called to the matter, he has presented a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation to defray the expense of providing some suitable means of marking this spot, and for the guidance and protection of mariners navigating the coast.

Contracts have been entered into between parties in Whitestone and J. ROE, the extensive pier and bridge builder, for building a new bulkhead at Whitestone, over 600 feet long. Also, between parties in Great Neck and the same contractor for widening the steam-boat dock at Great Neck to forty feet, exclusive of a six-foot side-walk.

The annual horticultural exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on the Fair Grounds of the Society, in Mineola, on the 16th proximo.

The Board of Excise for the town of Huntington has fixed the license fees at $50, in consequence of which no applications have been received.

M. F. WILSCHIEBEN has been appointed Postmaster at Maspeth, *vice* WM. H. FURMAN, resigned.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ is temporarily stopping with Mr. CHITTENDEN, in Flushing.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 14.—The market for American Securities and Stocks closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	94¼	94¼
Consols for account	94⅜	94⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	89⅛	89⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅝	88⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	90⅞	90⅞
United States 10-40s	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	112½	112½
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
At. and Gt. West. R. R. Shares	—	—

PARIS, May 14.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes opened at 75f. 12c., and closed at 75f.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, May 14.—LINSEED-CAKES firmer at £9 16s.@£9 18s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. TALLOW opened dull and closed quiet. SPERM-OIL dull. WHALE-OIL quiet. LINSEED-OIL firmer at £32 5s. ₱ ton. Spirits PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 1d. ₱ gallon. TURPENTINE firm. HOPS dull and declining. Fine RESIN, 15s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—1½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened firm and closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11¼d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 21s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, May 14—Evening.—COTTON opened firm and closed quiet and steady for both spot and afloat.

HAMBURG, May 14—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed flat at 14 marc bancos.

BREMEN, May 14—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed flat at previous prices.

ANTWERP, May 14.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 54f. for Standard White, and closed firm but unchanged.

HAVANA, May 15.—The following are the prices of merchandise at the close of the market on Saturday, May 14: SUGAR—Nearly all the estates have finished grinding, and, notwithstanding the foreign advices, there is a large business doing; prices are unchanged: Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 553,000 boxes, 26,000 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 36,000 boxes, of which 12,000 boxes were to the United States; 7,000 hhds., of which 2,600 hhds. were to the United States. BACON steady at 19¾c. BUTTER dull at 24c.@30c. COAL-OIL steady; in tins, 4⅜ reals ₱ gallon. FLOUR steady at $9 25@$10 25. HAMS active; American Salted, 22c.; American Sugar-cured, 25c. LARD steady. LUMBER firm; for White Pine, $27 50 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine steady at $26 ₱ M. POTATOES quiet at $2 50@$3. TALLOW steady at 12¼c. COOPERAGE steady. FREIGHTS active, but a fall in prices to the United States is expected; ₱ box of Sugar to the United States, $1; ₱ hhds. of Sugar to the United States, $4@$4 50; ₱ hhds. of Molasses, $3@$3 50; ₱ ton to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@40s.; per ton to France direct, 46f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at 98c.; CORN firmer; No. 2 at 88¼c.@88½c. OATS heavy; No. 2 at 49½c.@50c. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 80c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 60c.@65c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm and steady at $1 06 for wood and $1 07 for iron-bound. PROVISIONS active and higher. Mess PORK at $29@$29 37½c. cash and buyers for May. LARD held at 16¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c.@12c. Beef CATTLE quiet, steady and firm at $5@$8 35 for Common to Extra Beeves. Live HOGS active at $8 85@$9 37½ for Light to Extra. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 73,900 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—TOBACCO active, but unchanged. COTTON firm; Middling at 21½c.@22c. FLOUR steady at $4 25@$4 40 for Fall Superfine; and for Extra, $4 50@$4 60; Double Extra, $5@$5 50; Family brands, $6 50@$8. WHEAT unchanged. Corn firmer; Prime to choice Mixed and Yellow, 97c.@$1; Fancy Yellow, $1 03; Prime to Fancy, $1 04@$1 10. OATS firm at 63c.@64c. RYE quiet at 83c.@84c. WHISKY firmer at $1 08. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $29 50@$30. Loose Dry-salt Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Packed Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. BACON Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD quiet at 16¼c.@16½c. Beef CATTLE firm at $5@$5 70. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 14.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middlings, 22¾c.@22⅞c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 1,634 bales; coastwise, 189 bales; total, 1,823 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,956 bales; to France, (Havre,) 353 bales; coastwise, 1,648 bales to New-York; stock, 130,838 bales. FLOUR firmer at $4 60@$5 26. CORN firmer; White, $1 35@$1 38. OATS lower at 70c.@72c. BRAN, $1 40. HAY quiet; prime, $26. Mess PORK dull and lower at $31. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 19¾c.@20c. LARD—Tierce, 16¾c.@17¾c.; keg, 18¾c.@19¾c. SUGAR—Prime, 13¾c. MOLASSES—Prime reboiled, 75c. WHISKY, $1 07¾c.@$1 17¾c. COFFEE—Fair, 16⅝c.@16⅞c.; prime, 17¾c.@18¾c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 125⅞; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 114⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—COTTON—less demand; Middling Upland, 23¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $8 12½. CLOVER-SEED nominal at $8@$8 50; Timothy, $7; Flaxseed $2 25. FLOUR more active; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 50@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 50; Ohio, $5 75@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$8 25. WHEAT in fair demand; Western and State Red at $1 33@$1 40; Delaware do., $1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 15@$1 16; Mixed, $1 12. OATS firmer; State, 64c.@65c. PETROLEUM lower; Crude, 19¼c.; Refined, 28½c. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 16c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 18¾c., gold. SUGAR very quiet; Cuba, 9c.@9¾c. MOLASSES—A cargo of Cardenas Muscovado sold at 38½c. WHISKY steady at $1 10@$1 11 for iron-bound.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady: No. 2 $1 10@$1 11; No. 1 Red at $1 12@$1 13. CORN easier at $1@$1 05. OATS steady at 61c.@62c. COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¼c. WHISKY dull and unsettled, at $1 07@$1 08 for Old Process, and $1 06 offered for Patent. Mess PORK firmer; held at $30@$30 25. Bulk MEATS, demand active; Shoulders at 12c.; Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c., but little offered. BACON in good demand. Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16¾c.@17¾c. Sweet cured HAMS, 18¾c.@19c., and in good demand. LARD held at 16¼c., but no demand. Exchange steady at par buying.

BUFFALO, May 14.—RECEIPTS—9,600 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—52,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—Rates unchanged; boats scarce. FLOUR steady at $5 20@$5 25 for City-ground Spring. WHEAT dull and lower, with small sales of No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 08, and later at $1 07; other transactions privately. CORN dull and easier; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at about $1 02⅛; Yellow sold in a small way at $1 02@$1 03. OATS—Prime held at 70c. SEEDS steady and quiet. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 16¼c. HIGHWINES—Sales, 13 bbls. at $1 06. RYE held at 97c.@$1 for Western and Canadian.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—COTTON declining; Middling at 22c. FLOUR, $5. CORN irregular at $1 20@$1 25. WHEAT at $1 05@$1 20. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK at $30. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 08. TOBACCO—Sales, 245 hhds., at $5 85@$8 for Frosted to Lugs; $5 25@$24 for Low to Good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—FLOUR dull; city double extra at $5@$5 50. WHEAT heavy at $1 00¼ for No. 1, and 96¾c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 50¼c. for No. 2. CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE easier at 77½c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 186,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, May 14.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 17¾; No. 2 Red, $1 17. CORN dull but advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 at 91c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 14.—COTTON very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; Good Ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 900 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,536 bales; to France, (Havre,) 1,310 bales; stock, 27,474 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Mining Stocks are active and irregular: Alpha, $13; Belcher, $20; Chollar Potosi, $28; Imperial, $46; Crown Point, $13; Gould & Curry, $151; Hale & Norcross, $128; Kentuck, $66; Ophir, $15; Overman, $25; Savage, $31; Yellow Jacket, $54.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 518 bales; exports, 1,055 bales. FLOUR, $4 75@$5 25. CORN unsettled at $1 15@$1 17. OATS dull at 70c. Mess PORK dull at $30. LARD dull at 17c.@18¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 17c.@18c.

DETROIT, May 14.—FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firmer: Extra, $1 50; No. 1 at $1 40; Amber, $1 25. CORN, 95c.@97c. OATS, 60c.@62c. BARLEY—No. 1 State, $1 25@1 55.

MOBILE, May 14.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 22¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 892 bales; exports, coastwise, 127 bales to New-Orleans; 127 bales to Boston; stock, 42,378 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 22¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 243 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,051 bales; coastwise, 66 bales; stock, 7,651 bales.

BOSTON, May 14.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 23¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 39 bales; coastwise, 800 bales; total, 839 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 38c. RESIN steady at $1 50@$1 55. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $1 30. COTTON weaker; Low Middling, 21c.@21¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 14.—COTTON market closed dull but easier; sales, 136 bales; Middlings, 21½c.@21¾c.; receipts, 195 bales.

NORFOLK, May 14.—COTTON firm; Low Middlings, 21½c.; net receipts, 307 bales; exports, coastwise, 400 bales; stock, 3,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 14.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 21¾c. Sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 951 bales; stock, 39,868 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for imitations and infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, even if they are called improvements. Using as well as selling an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

MAY 15—11¾ P. M.

Plaister Cove—Clear and cool; wind W.
St. Johns, N. B.—Overcast; looks like storm.
Portland—Clear; very pleasant.
Boston—Clear; wind S. W.; thermometer 65°.
New-Bedford—Clear; very pleasant.
Albany—Clear; pleasant.
New-York—Clear; wind S. W.; thermometer 68°.
Philadelphia—Clear; very pleasant.
Baltimore—Clear and sultry.
Washington—Clear; very warm.
Buffalo—Clear; pleasant; thermometer 60°.
Cleveland—Clear and mild; wind S. E.
Pittsburg—Clear; very pleasant.
Cincinnati—Clear; quite warm.
Chicago—Clear now, but threatening storm.
St. Louis—Clear and cool.
Omaha—Windy and bright all day; now cloudy, with indications of storm.
Cheyenne—Clear, warm, and pleasant.
Corinne—High wind since morning; raining now.
San Francisco—Calm; beautiful moonlight night; thermometer now 66°.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	May 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	May 17	New-York	Hamburg
Denmark	May 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
Western Metropolis	May 18	New-York	Stettin
Minnesota	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	May 19	New-York	Bremen
Tarifa	May 19	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	May 21	New-York	Bremen
City of London	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Marathon	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	May 21	New-York	London

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Fah Kee	May 19	New-York	Bermuda
Columbia	May 19	New-York	Havana
Henry Chauncey	May 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South Carolina, from Charleston.—E. J. Hannahan, C. R. Davis, A. T. Anderson, F. O. Barney, M. Harris, J. F. Smith, J. O. Barney and wife, C. Henry, Master Jones, Mrs. M. Jones, Mrs. M. E. Jones, Mrs. J. C. Dodge, Miss Buttles, Miss E. E. Tudor, Miss Norwood, Mrs. Deerson, Miss M. E. Riegley, Miss Schwartz, Mrs. Dr. Fullgraff, Mrs. Gist, Miss Mary C. Burt, Jas. Brown, Mrs. Sellich, M. Drudy, F. J. Ruckle, G. Johnson, J. R. Cheeriow, M. C. McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, R. L. Ward, B. Hood, W. Laeder, S. S. Strong, Mrs. Harley, nurse and 3 children, Dr. L. C. Hasell and wife, F. Meyer, J. W. Farley, R. W. Rountree, Henry Tudor, H. A. Wilson, H. C. Sexton, R. T. Smith, G. B. Schott, J. M. Creighton, G. T. Lord, L. J. Rhatigan, J. H. Pollard, P. Gonzales, G. F. Riker, A. Castilias, wife and 4 children, Misses E. and Mary Boorn, Miss A. Mischka, Miss Herring, and 10 others.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—W. F. Famwell, Mrs. C. Butler, Miss Butler, Mrs. A. Sheldon, Miss Sheldon, W. E. Seaton and wife, L. Ketchum and family, Geo. C. Rand, Jr., Mrs. L. H. Peaslee, Mrs. Carpenter and child, Mrs. Leland, E. B. Sheldon, J. E. Jones, H. Solomon, Mrs. Mills and daughter, Mrs. Fullarsbee, Miss E. Morris, W. B. Reynolds, Col. S. T. Richards, Mrs. D. P. Robb, Misses Ella and Mary and Master Thos. Robb, R. M. McClellan, Mrs. R. F. Bostwick, 2 children and son, A. Fullarton, Mr. Lee, P. A. Walsh, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Botes, Mrs. Raymond, Miss Tolles, Miss Jones, Miss Sheldon, E. H. Sheldon and wife, Mrs. Thurston and sister, N. Smith, J. A. Chambers, D. D. Triehmor and son, J. H. Watson and son, A. B. Luce, G. A. McClosky, J. K. Hillers, and others in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 11 | Moon rises. 8 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 23 | Gov. Island. 9 12 | Hell Gate. 10 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 15.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston May 6, via Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Had fine weather.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah May 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Bark Narragansett, Hamlin, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to John Atkins & Co. Came a northern passage, and had fine weather; was 15 ds. W. of George's Banks, and had very foggy weather on the Banks.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Wylie, Knevals & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Open Sea, for New-York; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with very light weather.

Brig Clara M. Goodrich, (of Portland,) Look, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig E. C. Redmon, for Philadelphia.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 26th ult., and Aruba 30th, with gold-ore, goat-skins, &c., and 8 passengers to Theo. Foulke.

Brig Water Lily, (of St. John, N. B.,) Haley, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Had fine weather and light winds all the passage.

Brig L'Amico, (Ital.,) Esposito, Trieste 82 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to Jas. Robinson & Co.

Brig Saxon, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Green, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to R. P. Currie. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., (of Mystic,) Wilbur, Galveston 24 ds., and Key West 9 ds., with cotton to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Geo. Brown, Chalmers, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to E. T. Dinscombe. 7th, saw a ship strike on the E. end of Bermuda.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. C. H. Kelley, Reed, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to Wm. A. Parks—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had very moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Edward Burnett, (of Newburyport,) Bender, Parnahiba via Cayenne 17 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., and 3 passengers to Sam. Stevens & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Charles P. Stickney, Mathews, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Haverstraw.

Schr. Aletha, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. S. P. Simons, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. E. L. Morris, Hammond, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Sopers, Virginia.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Courlis, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Brantford.
Schr. Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Norwich.
Schr. Sharp Shooter, Carter, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Amelia, Elms, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Martin, Northport, for Albany.
Schr. John R. McTea, Beasley, Norwich.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, New-London.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, New-Haven.
Schr. Verandah, Bunce, Brantford.
Schr. Thomas J. Gwen, Skelly, Darien.
Schr. C. Lawson, Lawson, New-Haven.
Schr. Pecora, Baril, New-Haven.
Schr. Circle, Hall, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Marion, Smith, Millstone Point.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Lodowick Bill, Brockway, Hartford.

BELOW—One bark to anchor outside the Bar, bound in.

WIND—At sunset, light, W.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Arr. steamer Tennessee, from New-York; brig C. C. Colston, from Boston. Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark A. B. Wyman, for Liverpool; str. G. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; schrs. Hattie, for Norfolk; J. W. Coffin, for Fredericksburg, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 15.—Passed out, bark Serene, for Rio; bark N. M. Haven, for Portland; brig Sarah Peters, for St. Thomas.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 14.—Arr. brig Isabella Jewett, Rondout for Portsmouth; Challenge, Philadelphia for Newburyport; Equal, New-York for do.; Gen. Washington, do. for Salem; R. Leach, Bangor for New-Bedford; Ella Montgomery, Baltimore for Bangor; Rio, Middletown, Ct., for Shulee, N. S.; Ariadne, St. John, N. B., for Providence; schr. Ann Elizabeth, Bangor for New-Haven. Sailed—All vessels excepting brig Isabella Jewett; schrs. Gen. Washington, Rio, Challenge and Equal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 15.—Arr. steam-ships North Point, Baltimore; H. Livingston, New-York; schrs. Mary H. Banks, Baltimore; Shiloh, Baltimore.

BOSTON, May 15.—Arr. steamers Samaria, from Liverpool; Oriental, from Savannah; George Appold, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; brigs J. L. Bowen, from Cadiz; Riverside, from Cienfuegos; Hattie B., from Sagua; James Crosby, from Darien; Cosmos, from Baltimore; Mary E. Thompson, from Philadelphia; schs. John M. Fiske, from Jamaica; Maggie Cain, from Sagua; Mary Lymburner, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Nathaniel Shaler, Brewer, from Hartford, went ashore on the west side of Blackwell's Island yesterday, (15th.) Will come off next high water.

The schr. Henry Allen, Traitham, from New-Haven for Georgetown, is ashore on Blackwell's Island. Will come off next high water without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Riggio—bark, (of Philadelphia,) bound S., was seen May 9, lat. 27 50, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, April 26, brig Curacoa, Lockhart, to sail May 2; bark Wilhelmina Agatha, do.; also, a Baltimore schooner, formerly a revenue-cutter, Morris, to San Blas, to sail 28th.

At Guantanamo, April 30, barks Saga, ldg. for New-York; Morning Star, to sail 2d, for do.; brigs Thos. Owen, just arr.

At Baracoa, May 6, schr. Game Cock, Nickerson, for New-York, ldg.

MANILA, March 28.—The following vessels were loading: Nick, Annie, Richmond and Volunteer. Sld. March 6, Samuel G. Glover, for Boston; 9th, Golden State; 12th, Yloilo, Panama and Great Admiral; 22d, City of Agro; 25th, Lewisburg, all for New-York.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,
OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF
STERLING SILVER-WARE
FROM THE
GORHAM MFG. CO.,
whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.
OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The
GORHAM MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.
The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of Solid Silver—at one-fourth the price.
The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it so exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.
It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.
Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
The Electroplate is stamped this Trade-mark.
GORHAM MFG CO
The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.
An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

LACE CURTAINS.
WINDOW SHADES.
NOVELTIES IN SATIN, DAMASK AND SILK AND WOOL POPLINS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. ALSO, SILK AND WOOL PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRY, BROCATELS, SATINS, AND WORSTED TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LINENS,
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WONDERFUL SUCCESS
OF THE
LINOLEUM!
THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
EVER MADE for KITCHENS, HALLS, BATHROOMS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC HALLS, CLUBROOMS, THEATERS, BANKS, HOTELS and RESTAURANTS, RAILROAD and STEAM-SHIP OFFICES, LAWYERS', MERCHANTS' and OTHER OFFICES.
6,000 YARDS A WEEK SOLD IN ENGLAND!
It is water-proof, wears TWICE AS LONG as Oil-cloth, can be washed in the same manner, is warm and soft to the feet, and of carpet-like appearance. IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND.
JOSIAS TAYLOR & CO.,
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Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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THOS. R. AGNEW,
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